

# STALIN OFFERS TO MEET TRUMAN ON NO-WAR PACT

## State Dept. Rushes to Bury Peace Move

—See Page 3

### THE HUB OF CHINA



THIS AIRVIEW OF NANKING shows the former Kuomintang capital before the Kuomintang government fled to Canton. The People's Liberation Forces, now at the gates of Nanking, have demanded that acting Kuomintang President Li Tsung-jen jail Chiang Kai-shek and other war criminals to prove his sincerity in suing for peace.

## China Liberals Blame U. S. for 'Peace' Fraud

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## TRUMAN'S LABOR STRATEGY

See Page 7

## Judge's Remarks Aid Press to Smear '12'

Judge Harold Medina's sensation-hunting announcement Friday that he had been receiving "communications" at his home relating to the trial of the '12' adds to the pattern of governmental incitement against the Communist Party defendants. Judge Medina's announcement climaxed a series of moves which were designed to poison the atmosphere and prejudice public opinion against the defendants, and to hide from the public the nature of the charges against the jury system. The papers, coast to coast, made the most of it with screaming headlines.

On Friday, following the noon recess, Judge Medina announced to the court and to the world that he had received "communications" at home and laid them at the door of "extravagant charges" made by the defense. It was apparent that he meant communications about the trial which were threatening in nature.

### ADMITS "NO THREATS"

However, after the session, when questioned by reporters, Judge Medina admitted specifically that the letters were not "threatening" at all.

"Judge Medina told reporters," said the story in the Times last Saturday, "he had received since the trial about 20 letters and cards, some containing red pencil marks. He said none contained direct threats of physical violence, but that his wife was worried about them." But his reference to danger, while he was on the bench, and to facing risks "calmly" and doing "his duty" created the atmosphere for the headlines. As a result, the day's developments in court, favorable to the defendants, were censored out in the newspapers. In the Times account, for example, in a story 29 paragraphs in length, the testimony of Prof. Doxey Wilkerson, which occupied the whole day, was mentioned only in the very last paragraph and then only to state that he had testified.

The communications became actually

"threatening" in the Times story—and the defense lawyers were to blame, according to the story.

### DENVER CASE

A similar development in the recent case of Denver Communists, in which the Judge announced that he had been receiving threats, resulted in an embarrassing outcome for the government. After investigation it was revealed that the author of the threatening notes was a professional anti-Communist named Charles McNeill, who wrote them in order to whip up hysteria against Communists.

A similar statement, which obviously prejudiced opinion against the defense, occurred on Wednesday, when Judge Medina attacked the challenge of the federal grand jury system as "delay." He termed the challenge a "concerted move to delay the case." When reproved by defense counsel Harry Sacher, Judge Medina said:

"Then I'll put that thought from my mind for the present, but this is a rather difficult situation that has come up because of the conduct of the counsel."

Again the remark of the Judge became the headline of the day, as witness the Times: "Counsel For Reds Warned by Judge On Delaying Trial."

At the outset of the trial another provocative action was taken, designed to imprint on the public's mind a hostile opinion about the defendants. At that time it was announced that 400 cops would be placed around the courthouse to "guard against violence." Again this was the headline of the day, although there was, of course, no violence.



## A DAY AT FOLEY SQUARE

# Rev. White Visits the Trial of the Twelve

By Rev. Eliot White

As a "guest reporter" for the Daily Worker last Friday I found Harry Raymond waiting for me near the entrance to the now famous Room 110 of the Federal Court Building on Foley Square, with the blue ticket admitting me to the reportorial section.

Both morning and afternoon sessions were devoted to hearing the testimony of Mr. Doxey A. Wilkerson, whose thorough and able analysis of the Grand Jury panels from 1940 to the present, has furnished factual evidence of the preferential selections of prospective jurors, overwhelmingly from what are colloquially known as the "silk-stocking" or "socially elite" districts of the city.

Judge Harold R. Medina was, almost uninterruptedly, suaveity itself. He told Mr. Wilkerson, "I want you to be comfortable, and give your testimony as you want it."

The map which Mr. Wilkerson had prepared, and which was affixed to a blackboard, in plain view of all in the courtroom, showed the panel from which the overwhelming majority of jurors had been drawn in the 17th Congressional District (including Central Park West, and a part of Park Avenue), while from the lower East Side just one juror had been selected!

Among the exhibits, consisting of special directories by which the residences and the financial and industrial "eminence" of many jurors were identified, the attorney presented the Social Regis-

ter, which he explained supplied the names and addresses of persons supposed to be the "higher-ups" in New York "society"; and then, turning to Judge Medina, he commented, benignly, "You are in it, your Honor."

To which the Judge replied with what sounded like modest pleasure mingled with resignation: "I thought that would be coming up."

### NO SOCIAL 'HOMOGENIZER'

From his manner throughout the procedure, I received the definite impression that he realizes he has not, during recent sessions, been too successful as, what I venture to call a social "homogenizer," in the entire matter of "hand-picked" Grand Juries—that is, in spite of strenuous efforts, he has failed to keep the "cream of society" from showing altogether too thick

and obvious at the upper section of the Grand Jury milk bottle!

At the opening of the afternoon session, Judge Medina said he had received some mail containing more or less hostile statements regarding his conduct of the trial, but he added that he does not consider himself in any danger from foolish attacks.

The canard and fable of alleged "force and violence" on the part of the Communists has been plainly disproved by not only the unfailing correct behavior of the indicted leaders and their sympathizers, before and during this trial, but also by their cheerful and confident attitude.

Attorney Harry Sacher rose, after the Judge's statement, to comment that not only have all the defendants and their counsel received similar mail, but, what is

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REV. WHITE

# Hearing Today for Truman Bill on T-H

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Senate hearings will open today on President Truman's one-package proposal for repeal of the Taft-Hartley Law, with Secretary of Labor Maurice J. Tobin scheduled as the first witness. The proposal, disclosed on Saturday, bypasses labor's

### THREE KILLED IN BOSTON SUBWAY FIRE



BOSTON SUBWAY FIRE victim is carried out of a subway station by firemen. The flash fire, which broke out in the station's elevator shaft, killed three persons and injured five.

## Point of Order

By ALAN MAX

ACCORDING to Judge Medina's ruling in the probe of the Grand Jury, you first have to prove your case before you can call witnesses to prove it.

demand for immediate repeal of Taft-Hartley and re-enactment of the Wagner Act before amendments are considered.

The Administration bill opens with a call for repeal of T-H plus restoration of the Wagner Act, but then adds a series of amendments, many of which would appear to strengthen labor's position.

### DOOR OPEN TO REACTION

But political observers here see the one-package proposal as actually constituting a bargaining point for the President, with a series of pro-employer amendments expected from Congressmen. Sen. Robert A. Taft has already indicated that he would submit a number of such amendments.

Democratic Congressmen also, many of whom voted for the Taft-Hartley Law, are expected to throw in amendments to retain old T-H features. The result, as seen here, is that by the time the bill gets through Congress, it will retain many anti-labor sections.

If Truman vetoes it, the Taft-Hartley Law will continue in effect. If he signs it, then the expected anti-union amendments will be retained.

This is the reason that labor has been for a two-package proposal, with amendments to be considered later. AFL President William Green had pointed out that labor did not want to be put in the unfavorable position of fighting on amendments while the Taft-Hartley Law hangs like a "club" over the unions.

### LOOPHOLES

On the surface, the President's amendments appear to wipe out

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# People of N. Y. See a Communist

By Joseph North

During a recess at Foley Square I encounter two hard-faced men of middle-age grumbling in the courtroom corridor and I hear one say, "They ought to take them out and shoot them." I ask them their names and they refuse to answer. "Are you attached to the courthouse here?" I ask, for I had seen them around before.

"None of your business," one answers sourly. "You're from the Daily Worker, aren't you?" the other asked suspiciously. When I said "Yes," he told his crony, "Let's get away from here."

I encounter them again in front of the building, where they stop and chat with one of the police. I ask him who they are and he refuses to answer. "I don't know nothing," he says.

NEW YORKERS seem to feel that our founding fathers meant it when they added the Sixth Amendment to the Constitution guaranteeing a fair and public trial. The people keep coming to Foley Square to hear for themselves. You find them in the courtroom from Harlem, the East Side, Brooklyn, all the boroughs. Many new faces appear in the spectators' rows and about a hundred New Yorkers stand hour after hour in the roped-off section in the marble corridor awaiting their turn. They are young, old, poorly-clad, well-dressed, Negro, white. They ignore the file of bluecoats on the other side of the rope. Many have been standing all morning, some for several days.

O. JOHN ROGGE, a former Assistant Attorney General of the United States, found it difficult to get into the courtroom. He had applied to Prosecuting Attorney John F. X. McGohey who referred him to an assistant. The latter told Rogge that there have been so many requests from lawyers, law reviewers, law students and others that "he couldn't handle them all." His response is less than

cordial. Can it be that Rogge's prominent post in the ALP has anything to do with it?

SOME PEOPLE have come to see Communists for the first time in their lives. They eye Prof. Doxey Wilkerson intently as he sits calmly on the witness stand and replies to attorney Richard Gladstein's interrogation in a quiet voice. As his answers add up to an impressive list of academic and public achievements, Prosecuting Attorney McGohey slumps in his chair, evidently unhappy at the impression the Communist expert makes. Many in the audience see and hear a flesh-and-blood Communist for the first time and they are obviously respectful. They cup their ears to catch every word he says.

"WAS THAT HARVARD you said?" Judge Medina interrupts when Prof. Wilkerson says he taught at Howard University, the famous Negro institution in Washington. "Oh," the judge nods when Wilkerson explains. The judge interrupts again when the Negro professor tells of the work he did for the Conference of Presidents of Negro Land Grant Colleges. "What is a land-grant college anyway?" Medina inquires. It is more than passing strange that a federal judge shouldn't know the nature of such widespread native institutions. Medina sagely makes notes as the professor patiently explains.

PROSECUTING Attorney McGohey seems to slump deeper into his chair when Wilkerson, in response to Gladstein's questions, recounts his various experiences; vice-president of the American Federation of Teachers, secretary-treasurer of the Virginia Society for Research, research associate of President Roosevelt's Advisory Committee on Education, research associate of the Carnegie Study of the Negro in America, Associate Director of the Institute of Labor Studies. The books, monographs and articles in periodicals he has written include "Special Problems of Negro Education in America," published in 1939 by the U.S. Government Printing Office; "What the Negro Wants," which he co-authored with Rayford W. Logan and others.

When Wilkerson said that upon leaving the Office of Price Administration in 1943, he was elected district educational director of the Communist Party of Maryland and District of Columbia, the judge asks, "What was that?"

"The Communist Party," the professor repeats.

# Parley Tomorrow to Fight Jury Rigging

The "shocking subversion of justice" in federal courts of New York was blasted in the call issued for an emergency conference to act on rigging of juries here. The conference will be held tomorrow (Tuesday) at 1 p. m. at the Hotel Capitol, 8th Ave. and 51 St.

The call to the conference, issued by a group of 40 leading progressives, went out by telegram to several hundred civic leaders.

"Evidence already in the trial of the indicted Communist leaders has revealed a shocking subversion

of justice in federal courts of New York," said the call. "Chief Judge Knox admits to putting in operation a system of hand-picked grand and petit juries which precludes fair trial by systematically excluding workers, Negroes, Jews and other minority groups."

"Judge Knox says he will not alter this system unless ordered to do so by authority to which I must yield. The undersigned believe that the Bill of Rights rests this authority in the people, who should now abolish it to abolish this disgraceful jury system which has been foisted upon us."

The list of sponsors follows:

Hon. Vito Marcantonio, Paul Robeson, Ben Gold, Ewart Guinier, Max Perlow, Alex Sirota, John Steuben, Harry Resch, Sam Burt, Charles Collins, William Lawrence, Dashiell Hammett, William Patterson, John T. Doles, Jr., Albert C. Gilbert and Leo J. Linder.

Lee Pressman, Paul L. Ross, Arthur Schultzer, Muriel Draper, Shirley Graham, Max Weber, Sam Morgenstern, Howard Fast, Jack Levine, Maxine Wood, and Paul Strand.

Dr. Gene Weltfish, Helen Phillips, Joseph Brainin, Rabbi B. Bick, Dr. Raphael Mahler, Luis Quero Chiesa, Ada B. Jackson, Dr. A. Gerald Edwards, William Furman, Rev. John S. Givens, Dr. George E. J. Banks, Rev. J. N. C. Davis, Daniel Benjamin.

### PROTEST FROM NAACP

The New York branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has urged Presiding Judge John C. Knox of the Southern New York federal district court to end the

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# Stalin Offers U.S.-Soviet Accord; State Dept. Rushes to Kill Peace Bid

## Washington Fears Peace--Why?

### An Editorial

**A** GAIN, Stalin offers to remove any and all obstacles which serve as the alibi for the cold war and the huge war preparations now going on. He offers a no-war pact with the USA. He repeats his offer to end the so-called blockade in Berlin if the Western powers cancel their illegal Western German state which they set up in secret conference last year in London.

He repeats his offer to meet with President Truman to work out the no-war pact and any other problems affecting peace.

To these eminently reasonable and just propositions, the State Department rushes a panicky "No!"

Every move made for peace startles, angers and outrages the cold war diplomats in Washington. They simply must have their war scares, their war contracts, and their expanding empire of war bases. They cling to their "inevitable war" mania with the desperation of men whose entire future is staked on making profits out of the blood of mankind.

They persist in deceiving the people of the United States into accepting the colossal hoax of "Soviet aggression." They cannot point to a single act of aggression. They cannot point to a single action by the Soviet Union which bespeaks war or the outlook of war. On the contrary, the Soviet Union is demobilizing its armed forces, is reducing its budget for armaments, and is concentrating on the urgent needs of its reconstruction.

But Washington must have its war atmosphere. It insists on it despite all moves for peace. Washington claims it is merely defending itself from possible aggression. But it is Washington which is ringing the Soviet Union with war bases and not the other way around.

The proposed North Atlantic Defense Pact restores the hopes of Nazi war power. It will make Germany the dominant power over Europe, taking orders from Wall Street alone. This pact revives the hopes of fascist Spain, fascist Portugal which the pact includes. It is a pact to turn Europe's youth into Wall Street's infantry. But Europe's youth will never submit to being Wall Street's infantry—as Wall Street is going to find out. The cold war drive is not only a crime; it is doomed to failure.

But it will exact a terrible price in blood and death unless the profit-hungry madmen who are running it are halted by an outraged American public. There is no one who menaces the United States. No one wants to. No one can. The whole thing is a fantastic and criminal deception to justify the merchants of death in the Goering-like policy for America.

Stalin's peace proposals will be cheered by hundreds of millions all over the earth. The war-mongers are isolated. It only remains for the American people to balk this war-hungry crew by a nationwide peace crusade which says, "Accept the no-war pact. Meet with Stalin to sign peace."

## Mao Talks on Literature

Turn to page 11 in this issue for the first of a series of 'Talks On Literature' by the great Chinese Communist leader Mao Tse-tung.

## China Liberals Say U.S. Instigated 'Peace' Fraud

**NANKING, Jan. 30.**—A group of 34 South China Liberals headed by Marshal Li Chi-sen tonight denounced the Kuomintang government's "false peace plot" as a "huge fraud instigated by American imperialism." Their statements were broadcast over the People's Liberation radio.

Li Chi-sen, chairman of the Kuomintang Revolutionary Committee with headquarters in Hong Kong, asked the people of China to "fight for realization of Mao Tse-tung's eight points to attain a genuine peace."

The People's Liberation radio said the 34 South China liberals held a mass meeting in Mukden in which speakers accused Chiang Kai-shek of planning to fight on with American aid while talking peace. A larger group of liberals, including Li, recently met in North China where they denounced the Kuomintang.

### SEEK LOCAL PEACE

Wang Yi-tung in Nanking and

Gen. Chen Ming-shu, former governor of Kwantung Province, in Shanghai were reported to be leading efforts to get Nanking and Shanghai to follow Peiping's example and sue for a local peace settlement. Wang and Chen identified themselves as representatives of the Kuomintang Revolutionary Committee.

Hang Chen, Governor of Honan, announced at Hankow that the Kuomintang government had fled Sinyang, a major rail town 110 miles north of Hankow, and that the Kuomintang provisional capital had withdrawn to Hankow.

Other Kuomintang points north of Hankow were being evacuated.

**LONDON, Jan. 30.**—Premier Joseph Stalin said today that Russia would willingly consider a no-war agreement with United States. He said he himself had no objection to meeting President Truman to discuss the subject. Stalin also reiterated that if the western powers agree to postpone establishment of a separate west German state and other conditions, the Soviet Government sees no obstacles to an agreement on the Berlin crisis.

The Soviet Premier said the Soviet Government "naturally cooperate" with the U. S. for gradual disarmament and other measures to back up a U. S.-Soviet treaty asserting that neither nation would resort to war against the other.

Stalin's statements, broadcast by Radio Moscow, were in answer to questions asked on Jan. 27 by Kingsbury Smith, correspondent of the International News Service.

Smith's four questions and Stalin's answers:

• Would the government of the USSR be prepared to consider issuance of a joint declaration with the United States of America, asserting that the respective governments have no intention of resorting to war against one another?

Answer—"The Soviet Government would be prepared to consider the issuance of such a declaration.

• Would the government of the USSR be prepared to join with the government of the United States of America in measures to implement this pact of peace, such as gradual disarmament?

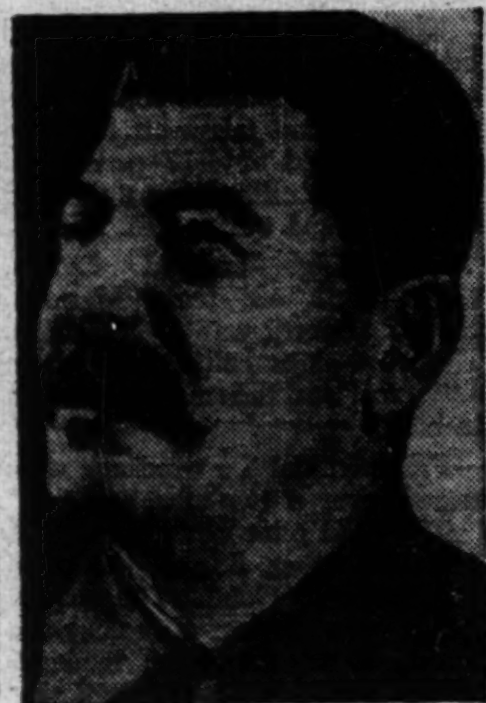
Answer—"Naturally, the government of the USSR could cooperate with the government of the United States of America in taking measures designed to implement this pact of peace and leading to gradual disarmament.

• If the governments of the United States of America, the United Kingdom and France agree to postpone the establishment of a separate west German state, pending a meeting of the (Big Four, Council of Foreign Ministers to consider the problem of Germany as a whole, would the government of the USSR be prepared to remove restrictions which the Soviet authorities have imposed on communications between Berlin and the Western Zones of Germany?

Answer—"Provided the United States of America, Great Britain and France observe the conditions set forth in the third question, the Soviet government sees no obstacles to lifting transport restrictions, understanding, however, that transport and trade restrictions by the three powers should be lifted simultaneously.

• Would your excellency be prepared to confer with President Truman at a mutually suitable place to discuss the possibility of concluding such a pact of peace?

Answer—"I have already stated that there is no objection to such a meeting."



PREMIER STALIN

## Acheson Aide Evades Bid as 'Not Official'

**WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.**—The White House and the State Department today reacted coldly to Russian Premier Joseph Stalin's statement that the Soviet Union would willingly join the United States in a peace agreement.

State Department press officer Michael J. McDermott said pointedly on behalf of Secretary of State Dean G. Acheson that this government had received no such proposal officially and therefore the department had no comment.

President Truman, who has said that he would meet with Stalin—but only in Washington—remained silent.

### WEST ENVOYS TO MEET

Acheson is expected to meet this week with the Ambassadors of Canada and five western European nations, possibly to reply to Russian charges that the North Atlantic pact is warlike.

Diplomatic sources said the North Atlantic military pact would be the subject of the meeting.

The treaty now is not expected to be signed before mid-March. It must be ratified by the U. S. Senate.

Sen. William F. Knowland (R-Cal.) and Sen. Henry Cabot Lodge (R-Mass.) summed up the stand held by many of their GOP colleagues. While they expect to support the program, they want assurance that western Europe would be ready and willing to fight in a showdown.

They said Western European nations must be willing to put aside their own rivalries and agree on a supreme military commander with real authority to direct their forces.

The Senators said it also would be "unthinkable" for the United States to share its military secrets with western Europe unless the European governments, particularly France, purge Communists from key posts.

Lodge said the nations joining the pact must be ready to pool their economic and political strength as well as their military forces.

In New York Ambassador Warren Austin, permanent U. S. delegate to the United Nations, said Stalin's statement seemed to be

"another part" of the "Soviet peace move."

Chairman Tom Connally of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee said today that Stalin's statement on American-Soviet relations is a "significant event in international relations."

The Texas Democrat said Stalin's stated willingness to join President Truman in a no-war pledge "could indicate a new approach to international peace and harmony."

"If that is its objective," he said, "it will be welcomed by all of those who are interested in preserving the peace of the world and in increasing security and determined opposition against aggression."

Rep. Pete Jarman (D.-Ala.), a member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, said he took the Russian statement with a "grain of salt."

Sen. Bourke B. Hickenlooper (R.-Ia.), a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said "I'd like to reserve my comment."

Chairman Sol Bloom of the House Foreign Affairs Committee said the statement could not be dismissed completely.

## Move to Deport 3 in Chicago

Three non-citizens, resident in Chicago, were ordered deported by the presiding inspector as result of hearings held in 1948, it was announced yesterday by Abner Green, executive-secretary of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.

The three are Julius Fritz, Peter Kushnir and Fred Lichota, all of whom have lived in the United States for more than 25 years. They were arrested in 1947 and 1948 and held for deportation because of their political opinions.

The committee is calling an Emergency Conference on Deportations, to be held on Feb. 20, at the Yugoslav American Home, 405 W. 41 St.

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# 3 Killed as Two Planes Collide Over Long Island

A Pan-American World Airways Constellation bound for London with 33 persons aboard collided with a private plane above Long Island yesterday. The transport made an emergency landing without injury to anyone aboard and with the body of one of the two men in the small plane sprawled on its cabin floor.

The lower half of the body of the second occupant of the small plane was wedged in the top of a jagged hole in the Clipper. The top half of his body dropped upon the Beacon Hill residential section of Port Washington, L. I.

The four-engined Clipper had been airborne only 15 minutes when the spectacular collision occurred. It had taken off from La Guardia Field at 4:17 p. m. and was gaining altitude as it headed northeastward out to sea.

The single-engined Cessna, which took off from Meriden, Conn., airport, was flying south. The two ships collided at about 4,000 feet and the small craft burst to bits.

Fragments of the wreckage were strawn over a two-mile area.

The dead pilot was identified as Arthur Dutting, 56, of 402 Main St., Portland, Conn. The second victim was Eugene Kowalczyk, a friend, E. L. Markham, manager of the Meriden airport said. He said the two men took off at 3 p. m. for a pleasure jaunt over New York City.

## Bronx Parley Tonight to Rap Rigged Juries

Howard Fast will speak tonight (Monday) at a Bronx emergency conference to plan action against the rigged jury system and in defense of the "12." The conference will be held under the auspices of the Bronx Civil Rights Congress at Tremont Terrace, 555 E. Tremont Ave. at 8:30 p.m.

Mrs. Annie Phifer, mother of Charles Phifer, Negro veteran victim of a recent police murder in the Bronx, will speak. The conference will plan action on the case.

## Ben Gurion List Polls 152,972

TEL AVIV, Jan. 30.—Premier David Ben Gurion's Mapai Party polled 152,972 votes in last Tuesday's general election. The Mapam (United Workers) Party polled 63,107 for second place. The united religious bloc won 52,633. The Herouth Party, formerly the Irgun Zvai Leumi, polled 49,220 votes.

The General Zionists polled 22,524 and the Progressives received 17,600.

The Lehi, or Sternists, received 5,299 votes.

### FINAL WEEK

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## Soviets Ask Norway Stand on Atlantic Pact

LONDON, Jan. 30.—The Soviet Union has asked Norway to explain its position on the North Atlantic arms pact, according to a Tass dispatch from Oslo. The Soviet statement

was delivered by the Russian Ambassador in Oslo to the general secretary of the Norwegian Foreign Ministry.

The statement said:

"In connection with reports in the press on the intention of Norway to join the Atlantic union the Soviet Government has instructed me (the Ambassador) to make the following statement:

### AGGRESSIVE AIMS

"According to numerous data there will shortly be created a so-called Atlantic union. Although the initiators of this union declare that the aims of the Atlantic union are for defense, the Soviet Union has sufficient grounds for asserting that the Atlantic union now in preparation cannot serve to strengthen universal peace, but, on the contrary, is a grouping of powers that pursues aggressive aims, which is also confirmed by the fact the Atlantic union is being set up outside the framework of the United Nations and is bypassing it.

"There is also sufficient ground for asserting that the initiators of the Atlantic pact are endeavoring to use the creation of this new international grouping for purposes of laying down air force and naval bases in various parts of the world, and particularly on

the territory of states that are close to the frontiers of the Soviet Union, which by no means testifies to the peace-loving aims of this grouping.

"In drawing the attention of the Norwegian Government to this situation, the Soviet Government considers it necessary to declare it regards the Atlantic union as a group of states that in point of fact is opposed to the United Nations and pursues aims that have nothing in common with the interests of strengthening peace.

"In view of what has been stated, the Soviet Government requests the Norwegian government to explain the attitude of the Norwegian Government on the question of the Atlantic pact, having particularly in mind the circumstances that Norway has a common frontier with the Soviet Union.

"The Soviet Union asks to be informed whether reports in the press that Norway is joining the Atlantic union correspond to the actual facts, and also to be informed whether the Norwegian Government is undertaking any obligations to the Atlantic union in respect to creation of air force or naval bases on the territory of Norway."

## PARLEY MAPS AID TO INGRAM CHILDREN

By John Hudson Jones

Paul Robeson put his arms round the shoulders of Jimmy Ingram Friday afternoon at the Harlem YMCA and told the quiet 12-year-old boy: "What happened to your mother is America's shame."

"We'll not rest until she is free." He was referring to Mrs. Rosa Lee Ingram, now serving a life sentence in Georgia with two of Jimmy's brothers for the self-defense slaying of a white farmer.

At the emergency conference called by Negro Youthbuilders to rescue nine other Ingram children from a Georgia plantation shack, a New York police outrage was revealed.

Mrs. Audley Moore, president of the Harlem Youth group made public a letter from Mrs. Ingram signed by her and her daughter, Mrs. Geneca Rushin, giving custody of all Mrs. Ingram's children to Negro Youthbuilders, "until such time as I am liberated from prison."

Three Ingram children are now ill with influenza in Leslie, Ga., and the Youthbuilders have

launched a campaign for immediate medical aid. Members are asking for a volunteer nurse and doctor to fly to Georgia and aid the children.

Young Jimmy Ingram was on a visit from Philadelphia where he goes to school and lives with friends. He quietly told the story of how in the very shack in which his sisters and brothers are now living, "I killed four big-seized rattlesnakes last summer. . . . They were always crawling into the house and going under the bed where it was cool."

Among the score of citizens and leaders present was Mrs. Hattie Brisbane, of 654 Halsey St., Brooklyn, who told how police savagely beat up her 20-year-old son, Edward, Jan. 15. Mrs. Brisbane is a member of the executive committee of the Brooklyn National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and a member of the Congress of American Women.

Father Robins H. Thatcher, of

## 300 IN ST. JOSEPH, MICH., FORM UNEMPLOYED COUNCIL

ST. JOSEPH, Mich., Jan. 30.—Three hundred unemployed mapped local action at UE hall last Thursday and decided to meet each Thursday, as the Twin City Unemployed Council.

Already the Council has written a letter to Gov. Williams demanding liberalization of Unemployment Compensation; reminding him of his \$35-a-week campaign promise; repeal of Bonnine-Tripp, Hutchinson, and Callahan laws; FEPC; public works; and immediate relief for the needy.

At the first meeting held at the call of UE Local 931, Adolph Wesner, carpenter, was elected chairman; Frank Voit, vice-chairman, and Acy Hamilton recording secretary.

## Beatrice Born Killed in Accident

Beatrice Bogorad Born, 30, active in progressive organizations, was killed on Friday in an automobile accident on the road between Chicago and La Porte, Ind. Mrs. Born leaves a husband, Ken, who is an organizer for the CIO Farm Equipment union, an eight-year-old son.

Funeral services will be held tomorrow (Tuesday) at 11 a. m., at the Gramercy Park Memorial Chapel, 152 Second Ave.

## Athens Again Nixes Peace

ATHENS, Jan. 30.—The Athens government again rejected peace proposals by guerilla Gen. Vafiades Markos when Foreign Minister Constantine Tsaldaris disclaimed Athens government connections with Radio Athens broadcast Friday.

The broadcast by the fascist-controlled radio made these points in replying to Markos. It demanded that the Greek Democratic Army lay down its arms and it answered Markos' stipulation that Anglo-Americans leave Greece with the statement "elections" should decide this.

## 236 E. 31 St. promised aid to Negro Youthbuilders.

Mrs. Brisbane said she was "amazed at our NAACP officials for not doing something for the Ingram children." It was revealed that the national NAACP office has collected over \$50,000 for "legal aid."

The conference sent wires to President Truman and U. S. Attorney General Tom Clark demanding their intervention in the Ingram case. Funds and clothing for the Ingram children may be sent to Mrs. Audley Moore, care of Negro Youthbuilders Institute, 2207 7th Ave.

## Soviet Scientists Find Dinosaur Eggs

LONDON, Jan. 30 (UP).—A Soviet scientific expedition has returned from the Gobi desert with a wealth of finds, including the three-ton skeleton of a trachodont dinosaur, Radio Moscow reported today.

## Says Photo Saved Her From Lynching

Mrs. Amy James Mallard, whose husband Robert, was ambushed and killed by a white-robed mob near Lyons, Ga., last Nov. 20, Friday, accused a Georgia Bureau of Investigation officer of seeking to take her for a ride.

The accusation was made in a press conference yesterday in the offices of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Mrs. Mallard, a slender, soft-voiced school teacher, was accompanied by her daughter, Doris Byron, 18, and her two-year-old son, John.

A Georgia Bureau of Investigation officer, whom Mrs. Mallard identified as a Lieutenant McDuffy, and three state patrolmen, she said, attempted to whisk her away from the Savannah building in which her husband's funeral ceremony was being performed.

"I know now that I'd be dead today," she declared, "if a young white photographer and reporter had not snapped pictures of us. The story that was run in the papers saved my life."

Mrs. Mallard referred to the fact that the pictures identified the arresting officers and the newspaper story, informing readers of her arrest, had placed the officers on the spot.

Even after she was booked for murder and was released, Mrs. Mallard said, her attorney, a local white man known as Colonel Pope, acted suspiciously. She had identified two white men as killers of her husband and the attorney had answered: "Why those men are some of my best friends." Pre-tending to take her to safety, Mrs. Mallard asserts, Pope drove her to a friend's home in Reidsville. She was to have left Reidsville at one a.m. that night. White men in cars kept watching the house, one of them inquiring as to whether she had taken the train. Quaking with fear she stole out of the house and slept the night in a field.

Mrs. Mallard will go on a tour under the auspices of the NAACP to acquaint the country with "Georgia justice."

"I want the world to know what kind of justice there is in Georgia," she said. "And I don't ever want to go back there."

## Rush Funds to Defend '12'

By Elizabeth Gurley Flynn

I have stressed funds to defend the indicted leaders so much that maybe some of you got tired of it. Maybe you said: "Wait till it happens!"—with a lot of wishful thinking that "something" would stop it. It is here. The trial of 11 members of the Communist Party is now going on. These brave fighters are on the firing line, in the smoke of battle. If they fall, we are next in line—all of us. Our job is to "Pass the Ammunition." Can we fail them? This was the spirit of the Emergency Appeal from the Communist Party Defense Committee in The Worker. We need \$100,000 in the next 15 days.



We are calling upon every Communist, every reader of the Daily Worker, every friend, sympathizer, neighbor, shop mate, union brother—give till it hurts the enemies of the people. Rush it to me, as chairman of this committee, 35 E. 12 St., N.Y.C. Don't wait for big amounts. On Saturday a workingman (who heard me speak in 1906), now 72 years old, who earns \$32 a week, brought \$5. A few minutes later a bank clerk brought a collection of \$7.50. They had read the appeal. The mail was too slow for them to answer.

How about you? Who will defend our leaders if we do not? If they needed your blood you'd run to a blood bank to donate it gladly. They need your dollars. Pass the ammunition! Start giving and collecting today.



# Stalin Offers U.S.-Soviet Accord; State Dept. Rushes to Kill Peace Bid

## Washington Fears Peace--Why?

### An Editorial

**A** GAIN, Stalin offers to remove any and all obstacles which serve as the alibi for the cold war and the huge war preparations now going on. He offers a no-war pact with the USA. He repeats his offer to end the so-called blockade in Berlin if the Western powers cancel their illegal Western German state which they set up in secret conference last year in London.

He repeats his offer to meet with President Truman to work out the no-war pact and any other problems affecting peace.

To these eminently reasonable and just propositions, the State Department rushes a panicky "No!"

Every move made for peace startles, angers and outrages the cold war diplomats in Washington. They simply must have their war scares, their war contracts, and their expanding empire of war bases. They cling to their "inevitable war" mania with the desperation of men whose entire future is staked on making profits out of the blood of mankind.

They persist in deceiving the people of the United States into accepting the colossal hoax of "Soviet aggression." They cannot point to a single act of aggression. They cannot point to a single action by the Soviet Union which bespeaks war or the outlook of war. On the contrary, the Soviet Union is demobilizing its armed forces, is reducing its budget for armaments, and is concentrating on the urgent needs of its reconstruction.

But Washington must have its war atmosphere. It insists on it despite all moves for peace. Washington claims it is merely defending itself from possible aggression. But it is Washington which is ringing the Soviet Union with war bases and not the other way around.

The proposed North Atlantic Defense Pact restores the hopes of Nazi war power. It will make Germany the dominant power over Europe, taking orders from Wall Street alone. This pact revives the hopes of fascist Spain, fascist Portugal which the pact includes. It is a pact to turn Europe's youth into Wall Street's infantry. But Europe's youth will never submit to being Wall Street's infantry—as Wall Street is going to find out. The cold war drive is not only a crime; it is doomed to failure.

But it will exact a terrible price in blood and death unless the profit-hungry madmen who are running it are halted by an outraged American public. There is no one who menaces the United States. No one wants to. No one can. The whole thing is a fantastic and criminal deception to justify the merchants of death in the Goering-like policy for America.

Stalin's peace proposals will be cheered by hundreds of millions all over the earth. The war-mongers are isolated. It only remains for the American people to balk this war-hungry crew by a nationwide peace crusade which says, "Accept the no-war pact. Meet with Stalin to sign peace."

## Mao Talks on Literature

Turn to page 11 in this issue for the first of a series of 'Talks On Literature' by the great Chinese Communist leader Mao Tse-tung.

## China Liberals Say U.S. Instigated 'Peace' Fraud

**NANKING, Jan. 30.**—A group of 34 South China Liberals headed by Marshal Li Chi-sen tonight denounced the Kuomintang government's "false peace plot" as a "huge fraud instigated by American imperialism." Their statements were broadcast over the People's Liberation radio.

Li Chi-sen, chairman of the Kuomintang Revolutionary Committee with headquarters in Hong Kong, asked the people of China to "fight for realization of Mao Tse-tung's eight points to attain a genuine peace."

The People's Liberation radio said the 34 South China liberals held a mass meeting in Mukden in which speakers accused Chiang Kai-shek of planning to fight on with American aid while talking peace. A larger group of liberals, including Li, recently met in North China where they denounced the Kuomintang.

### SEEK LOCAL PEACE

Wang Yi-tung in Nanking and

Gen. Chen Ming-shu, former governor of Kwangtung Province, in Shanghai were reported to be leading efforts to get Nanking and Shanghai to follow Peiping's example and sue for a local peace settlement. Wang and Chen identified themselves as representatives of the Kuomintang Revolutionary Committee.

Hang Chen, Governor of Honan, announced at Hankow that the Kuomintang government had fled Sinyang, a major rail town 110 miles north of Hankow, and that the Kuomintang provisional capital had withdrawn to Hankow.

Other Kuomintang points north of Hankow were being evacuated.

**LONDON, Jan. 30.**—Premier Joseph Stalin said today that Russia would willingly consider a no-war agreement with United States. He said he himself had no objection to meeting President Truman to discuss the subject. Stalin also reiterated that if the western powers agree to postpone establishment of a separate west German state and other conditions, the Soviet Government sees no obstacles to an agreement on the Berlin crisis.

The Soviet Premier said the Soviet Government "naturally cooperate" with the U. S. for gradual disarmament and other measures to back up a U. S.-Soviet treaty asserting that neither nation would resort to war against the other.

Stalin's statements, broadcast by Radio Moscow, were in answer to questions asked on Jan. 27 by Kingsbury Smith, correspondent of the International News Service.

Smith's four questions and Stalin's answers:

• Would the government of the USSR be prepared to consider issuance of a joint declaration with the United States of America, asserting that the respective governments have no intention of resorting to war against one another?

Answer—"The Soviet Government would be prepared to consider the issuance of such a declaration.

• Would the government of the USSR be prepared to join with the government of the United States of America in measures to implement this pact of peace, such as gradual disarmament?

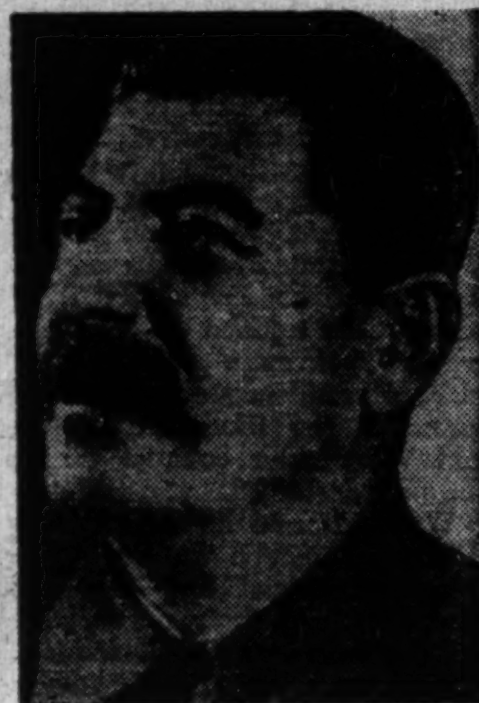
Answer—"Naturally, the government of the USSR could cooperate with the government of the United States of America in taking measures designed to implement this pact of peace and leading to gradual disarmament.

• If the governments of the United States of America, the United Kingdom and France agree to postpone the establishment of a separate west German state, pending a meeting of the (Big Four, Council of Foreign Ministers to consider the problem of Germany as a whole, would the government of the USSR be prepared to remove restrictions which the Soviet authorities have imposed on communications between Berlin and the Western Zones of Germany?

Answer—"Provided the United States of America, Great Britain and France observe the conditions set forth in the third question, the Soviet government sees no obstacles to lifting transport restrictions, understanding, however, that transport and trade restrictions by the three powers should be lifted simultaneously.

• Would your excellency be prepared to confer with President Truman at a mutually suitable place to discuss the possibility of concluding such a pact of peace?

Answer—"I have already stated that there is no objection to such a meeting."



PREMIER STALIN

## Acheson Aide Evades Bid as 'Not Official'

**WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.**—The White House and the State Department today reacted coldly to Russian Premier Joseph Stalin's statement that the Soviet Union would willingly join the United States in a peace agreement.

State Department press officer Michael J. McDermott said pointedly on behalf of Secretary of State Dean G. Acheson that this government had received no such proposal officially and therefore the department had no comment.

President Truman, who has said that he would meet with Stalin—but only in Washington—remained silent.

### WEST ENVOYS TO MEET

Acheson is expected to meet this week with the Ambassadors of Canada and five western European nations, possibly to reply to Russian charges that the North Atlantic pact is warlike.

Diplomatic sources said the North Atlantic military pact would be the subject of the meeting.

The treaty now is not expected to be signed before mid-March. It must be ratified by the U. S. Senate.

Sen. William F. Knowland (R-Cal.) and Sen. Henry Cabot Lodge (R-Mass.) summed up the stand held by many of their GOP colleagues. While they expect to support the program, they want assurance that western Europe would be ready and willing to fight in a showdown.

They said Western European nations must be willing to put aside their own rivalries and agree on a supreme military commander with real authority to direct their forces.

The Senators said it also would be "unthinkable" for the United States to share its military secrets with western Europe unless the European governments, particularly France, purge Communists from key posts.

Lodge said the nations joining the pact must be ready to pool their economic and political strength as well as their military forces.

In New York Ambassador Warren Austin, permanent U. S. delegate to the United Nations, said Stalin's statement seemed to be

"another part" of the "Soviet peace move."

Chairman Tom Connally of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee said today that Stalin's statement on American-Soviet relations is a "significant event in international relations."

The Texas Democrat said Stalin's stated willingness to join President Truman in a no-war pledge "could indicate a new approach to international peace and harmony."

"If that is its objective," he said, "it will be welcomed by all of those who are interested in preserving the peace of the world and in increasing security and determined opposition against aggression."

Rep. Pete Jarman (D.-Ala.), a member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, said he took the Russian statement with a "grain of salt."

Sen. Bourke B. Hickenlooper (R.-Ia.), a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said "I'd like to reserve my comment."

Chairman Sol Bloom of the House Foreign Affairs Committee said the statement could not be dismissed completely.

## Move to Deport 3 in Chicago

Three non-citizens, residents of Chicago, were ordered deported by the presiding inspector as a result of hearings held in 1948, it was announced yesterday by Abner Green, executive-secretary of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.

The three are Julius Fritz, Peter Kushnir and Fred Lichota, all of whom have lived in the United States for more than 25 years. They were arrested in 1947 and 1948 and held for deportation because of their political opinions.

The committee is calling an Emergency Conference on Deportations, to be held on Feb. 20, at the Yugoslav American Home, 403 W. 41 St.

(Continued on Page 9)



# Expert Begins Exposure Of Federal Jury Rigging

Reprinted from late edition of The Worker

By Harry Raymond

Irrefutable visual evidence, including maps, more than 40 government census studies and 29 jury lists, was presented in U.S. District Court by the Communist leaders Friday to back their charge that the jury system which indicted them was deliberately rigged and hand-picked in favor of the propertied and rich.

Surprise witness in this historic trial within a trial, where the defense has taken over the role of prosecutor, was Prof. Doxey Wilkerson, leading Negro educator and sociologist. He testified he had made an exhaustive study of the federal penthouse jury system covering a period of 10 years.

After qualifying as an expert, Wilkerson stated he had examined 29 jury panels containing 7,737 names. He testified he had prepared "spot maps" showing the place of residence of the federal jurors in the Bronx, Manhattan and Westchester counties during the period studied.

Wilkerson said he secured residence information on the jurors from the official jury lists and placed a pin in the maps showing the exact residence of each juror.

First map placed in evidence was a large one showing Manhattan and the Bronx. Red pins inserted in the map revealed the residence of each member of the Feb. 6, 1940 panel of 272 jurors. This panel, Wilkerson said, was the first group studied.

"How many jurors were called for this panel from the section known as Harlem?" attorney Richard Gladstein asked the witness.

Wilkerson stepped down from the witness stand and with a ruler began to count pins in the 22nd Congressional District. This is the Harlem district represented by Rep. Adam Clayton Powell.

"One, and possibly two in the 22nd District," the witness replied. He said one juror was shown living on the border of the district and he said he could not accurately ascertain whether he lived in Harlem or not.

Q. How many pins do you count in the 19th District of the lower East Side?

A. There is only one juror there.

Q. Where on the map do you find the major concentration of jurors?

A. The biggest concentration is in the 17th, or what is commonly known as the silk stocking district.

The lower East Side has the largest concentration of poor Jewish population in the federal court district, the defense lawyers pointed out in their challenge of the jury.

The challenge charges that Negroes and Jews, along with manual workers, the unemployed and members of minority political are discriminated against in the choice of jury panels.

Wilkerson showed by pointing to the map that the other main concentration of jurors came from Central Park West, Riverside Drive, Washington Square and other high



WILKERSON

rental areas. But pins designating the jurors in the working class areas were as scarce as hen's teeth.

Wilkerson further testified his studies showed discrimination in jury choice in the Hell's Kitchen and Chelsea areas. These areas are populated largely by poor Irish-American working people.

Shortly before the noon recess Mrs. Medina, the judge's wife who was sitting in the courthouse handed a note to a deputy marshal, acting as a court attendant.

"Tell Detective Mitchell to guard the judge at once," the note said.

Newsmen rushed to put the contents of the note on the press wires as a means of stirring up a new courtroom scare.

The judge then announced from the bench that his wife had sent the note claiming that she had received some hostile letters. He said he did not believe the letters were inspired by the defendants or their counsel but he added, helping to boost the scare along, that charges of prejudice made against him by defense counsel "might incite some misguided persons."

Attorney Harry Sacher leaped to his feet asserting that both the defendants and defense attorneys were "receiving threats against themselves and families." He said his wife had received a threat of violence Thursday.

**CITES ATTACK ON THOMPSON**

"As far as the defendants go they have received more than crank notes," the attorney declared, defendant (Robert Thompson) felt the knife of a felon and his little daughter the indignity of a degenerate criminal."

Sacher was referring to the stabbing of Thompson by three assailants near his home last September and an attempted assault upon his seven-year old daughter by a private detective two months later. The confessed assailant was found guilty in a first trial and later freed in a second trial.

"It is of as much concern that

violence is perpetrated against the defendants as the statement that your honor is getting some notes," Sacher stated.

**TELLS BACKGROUND**

Prof. Wilkerson was examined for more than an hour during the morning session by Attorney Gladstein as to his qualification as an expert on economic, social, political and population statistics.

The Negro educator, writer and sociologist testified he had made a thorough study of the jury system in the New York Southern Federal Court District.

He told the court he is at present employed as director of the faculty and curriculum of the Jefferson School of Social Science, an adult Marxist institution at 575 Sixth Ave.

He said he received his bachelor's degree in English at the University of Kansas in 1926, and his master's degree in the same university the following year. He then became chairman of the department of education at Virginia State College, serving also as principal of Virginia State High School until 1935.

**DID CARNEGIE STUDY**

Prof. Wilkerson went to Howard University where he taught education for eight years. He testified he specialized on social and economic data and made a special study for the Carnegie Foundation on the relationship of the Negro to society.

During the war Prof. Wilkerson served as educational specialist for the Office of Price Administration and was later a research associate on President Roosevelt's Advisory Committee on Education.

In 1943, upon leaving OPA, he was elected educational director of the Communist Party of Maryland and Washington, D. C. He listed nine books, monographs and articles he authored on social and economic problems of the American Negroes. He was also executive editor and general manager of the People's Voice, a weekly newspaper published in Harlem.

**WEIGHED JURY LISTS**

"The defense staff asked me to give guidance to determine certain characteristics of the population of the Southern District of New York," Prof. Wilkerson said.

He stated he studied the jury lists, the distribution of population in the area in connection with jury lists. He said he made a special study of how jurors were chosen from Harlem in relation to other

## 300 IN ST. JOSEPH, MICH., FORM UNEMPLOYED COUNCIL

ST. JOSEPH, Mich., Jan. 30.—Three hundred unemployed mapped local action at UE hall last Thursday and decided to meet each Thursday, as the Twin City Unemployed Council.

Already the Council has written a letter to Gov. Williams demanding liberalization of Unemployment Compensation; reminding him of his \$35-a-week campaign promise; repeal of Bonnine-Tripp, Hutchinson, and Callahan laws; FEPC; public works; and immediate relief for the needy.

At the first meeting held at the call of UE Local 931, Adolph Wesner, carpenter, was elected chairman; Frank Voit, vice-chairman, and Aey Hamilton recording secretary.

## Beatrice Born Killed in Accident

Beatrice Bogorad Born, 30, active in progressive organizations, was killed on Friday in an automobile accident on the road between Chicago and La Porte, Ind. Mrs. Born leaves a husband, Ken, who is an organizer for the CIO Farm Equipment union, an eight-year-old son.

Funeral services will be held tomorrow (Tuesday) at 11 a. m., at the Gramercy Park Memorial Chapel, 152 Second Ave.

## Coup Takes Over Paraguay

ASUNCION, Paraguay, Jan. 30 (UP).—President Juan Natalicio Gonzalez was deposed today by a coup d'etat believed to have been engineered by political opponents in his own party.

## Soviet Scientists Find Dinosaur Eggs

LONDON, Jan. 30 (UP).—A Soviet scientific expedition has returned from the Gobi desert with a wealth of finds, including the three-ton skeleton of a trachodont dinosaur, Radio Moscow reported today.

The broadcast said the expedition from the Paleontological Institute of the Academy of Sciences spent six months in the desert of northwest Asia.

"The expedition brought back to Moscow the remains of animals that lived 100,000 to 150,000 years ago," the broadcast said.

areas of the Federal Court District.

Stacks of bulky U. S. population studies and census reports, from which the witness made his jury study were brought into the courtroom and marked as exhibits. Among these exhibits were studies of the labor force, health studies, block statistics on housing, population characteristics and statistical abstracts.

Medina peered at the pile of statistical material piling up before him and remarked:

"It looks like my work is cut out for me."

"Yes," said the defense attorney, "you missed by a hair winning the Fay case (a case in which Medina as a lawyer challenged the state jury system as being discriminatory.) We are putting in evidence that was lacking in that case."

## Says Photo Saved Her From Lynching

Mrs. Amy James Mallard, whose husband Robert, was ambushed and killed by a whiterobed mob near Lyons, Ga., last Nov. 20, Friday, accused a Georgia Bureau of Investigation officer of seeking to take her for a ride.

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### FINAL WEEK

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# Tomorrow's China

By Anna Louise Strong  
Celebration

Anna Louise Strong, world famous reporter, is the only foreign correspondent to have interviewed Mao Tse-tung and other Chinese Communist leaders since 1946.

Below is another instalment of her vivid, on-the-spot descriptions that tell what made this victory possible and what the people are accomplishing in the newly liberated areas:

IT WAS nearly two in the morning when we got to Tsitsihar, but Governor Yu Yi-fu was waiting to receive me in an office of the provincial government building, where a bed had been installed for me. He had been told by radio from Harbin that I was coming, and he was prepared to show me everything in Tsitsihar, starting at once!

Governor Yu was a highly intelligent man in his forties in black-rimmed spectacles and a shabby black padded cotton suit. He was a native of the province, educated in Yenching University, in Peiping. He had been the first principal of the first high school in Tsitsihar when the Japanese had invaded 16 years before. He had laid on the shelf his peaceful dream of educating his home province, and joined the Young Marshall's army to fight for Manchuria's freedom. When Chiang arrested the Young Marshall and disbanded his army, Yu was one of the many whose hopes were deferred.

Now he was home-governor of Nunchiang Province, whose name, he said, means "Tender River." He was in Tsitsihar, whose name is a Mongolian word for "border," and which was a frontier outpost

200 years ago against the Mongol hordes.

He was home again, experienced now not only as an educator, but as a soldier, an editor, as a leader and organizer of the "Save the Nation Movement" in North China. He could do more for education in a single year now than in 16 years as a high school principal. So none of these 16 years of his had been wasted. Governor Yu Yi-fu was a lucky man.

"Whom and what do you want to see?" he asked me. "Nobody will be in his office tomorrow, but we'll pick them up at the celebration."

This reminded me that the morning was October Tenth, the national holiday, the day of the founding of the Chinese Republic.

NOW, I HAVE BEEN put through some pretty fast schedules by women's clubs and Rotary clubs in the American West, but never have I speeded through a split-second program like the one in Tsitsihar. When one thinks of Chinese Communists, one imagines the caves of Yenan, the leisurely life where clocks are few and transport uncertain, and they fix appointments not by the hour but by the half day. But little Tsitsihar could give an American town an hour's start and catch up with it. They had speed.

It began at eight in the morning, after four hours sleep. There was a public unveiling of a monument to a local hero, killed in the war against the Japanese. A funeral march, bowed heads, short tributes, and big sparkling wreaths of tinsel flowers—it was too late in the year for real ones—on the cold stone. By 9 o'clock the big physical culture meet of the schools was beginning 10,000 children in a public park with the governor, the mayor and the school superintendent reviewing them in events that went on all day.

"We have 13,000 children in school this year," declared the mayor. "We have distributed land and houses, so more children were able to come. You have now new desks and benches, for we repaired many schools. Formerly teachers beat the children; now this is not allowed. My young friends, strengthen your bodies and minds, for you are the strength of Manchuria."

ONE CLASS—believe it or not—sang a song of welcome to me, the American guest who had arrived the night before. It had been written and rehearsed since two that morning. The kids were especially proud of their feat and thought it entitled the whole class to file to the reviewing stand and shake my hand.

Boys in white caps and shirts. Girls with big paper flowers, first

grade youngsters with red rosettes on long wands, drills, songs, marches—the things school children do all over the world on national holidays. From the songs and the slogans one can tell the mood of the country and what folks want their children to believe.

Here were no pictures of Marx, Lenin, Stalin, as one might have expected under a regime where Communists play an important part. This was China's birthday and no foreigners at all were featured, only Chinese.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen was the great hero whose portrait shone in posters and on big floral stars. His was the name and tradition the school children honored. Two little children, a boy and a girl together, carried a big star with Dr. Sun's portrait surrounded by flowers, and set it up facing the tribune.

Other youngsters bore smaller stars to set up at the foot of the big one. These showed Mao Tse-tung, Chu Teh, Chou En-lai, and other Communist leaders, including the ones in Manchuria, General Lin Piao and Governor Lin Feng. There were also pictures of non-Communists. There was no portrait of Chiang Kai-shek.

About Chiang they sang as follows:

"When the East Ocean Devils invaded  
Chiang Kai-shek sold us out to the Japs.  
But the Communists organized the people,  
The valiant Manchurian Volunteers!  
If there had been no Communists,  
There would be now no China!"

About Mao Tse-tung they sang:  
"Since Mao Tse-tung came to us  
There is sunshine  
There is democracy  
There is the rule of the people."

Tomorrow—Railway Heroes

## Togliatti Lashes European Union

ROME, Jan. 30.—Palmiro Togliatti, Italy's Communist leader, said today that the party's 2,500,000 members would fight Italian participation in a European Union.

In a special statement in the Communist newspaper *Unita* condemning "this new Holy Alliance," Togliatti said:

"It seems that the time is not yet finished when the Italians must learn from newspapers that their country is going to be kept part of an anti-Communist Pact or of some other axis or triangle. We recall, however, what has been the outcome of similar policies."

He said the London decision for formation of a European Union was a "very grave act of imperialistic policy which tends not to unite Europe and the world but to split it, preparing new conflicts."

## Spotlight on Judge Knox

A series of three articles on Judge John C. Knox, who supervises the "handpicking" of jurors in the Federal Court, where the Communists are being tried, begins in the *Daily Worker* tomorrow.

Tuesday: Judge Knox quoted on Big Business and on labor in parallel columns.

Wednesday: Judge Knox's preference for "Anglo-Saxon" juries.

Thursday: Judge Knox's debt to Judge Martin T. Manton, who was sent to prison as a bribe-taker.

# Dennis Says '12' Face Jail for Peace Stand

Reprinted from late edition of *The Worker*

Indictment of the 12 Communist leaders came "for holding the heretical view shared by FDR and a lot of other distinguished Americans that the capitalist U.S.A. and the socialist USSR can live at peace together," Eugene Dennis, general-secretary of the Communist Party, charged Friday.

In a statement before he and his co-defendants walked into Federal Court, Dennis declared that President Truman has answered the so-called "peace offensive" of the Communists with a new "cold war offensive."

Dennis, on the eighth day of the trial of the Communist leaders on charges of teaching and advocating Marxian Socialism, hailed recent statements of the possibility of the co-existence of socialism and capitalism by Marcel Cachin, French Communist leader, and Palmiro Togliatti, Italian Communist Party chairman.

## CONFIDENT OF PEACE

World peace and domestic progress are inseparable, Dennis said. "In defending ourselves and our Communist Party, we are fighting to keep open the road to peaceful change in America, and to press more confidently than ever the struggle for peace," Dennis concluded.

The text of Dennis' statement follows:

Recent days have seen two vivid expressions of the basic policy of the Truman Administration: the shameful freeing of Nazi diplomat Franz von Papen by a so-called de-Nazification court in the western zone of Germany, and the curiously fearful reaction of official Washington to the so-called 'Communist peace offensive.'

The world will draw its own conclusions at the spectacle of an administration which helps free the Nazi leader von Papen and seeks to jail Communist war heroes and anti-fascist fighters.

## PEACE CAN WIN

We American Communists have been hammering away at the proposition that World War III is not inevitable throughout the whole period covered by our indictment. In fact, we were in-



EUGENE DENNIS

dicted for holding this heretical view and for helping to organize a people's coalition to fight for peace. Naturally, we are glad that events in China and elsewhere are immeasurably strengthening the world camp of peace, and that Truman answered the peace offensive with a new cold war offensive in his inaugural address. We Communists are on trial for working with other peace-minded Americans to get our country back

(Continued on Page 8)

## What's On?

### Tonight Manhattan

DANTE D'ALIGHIERI. A discussion of life and work of the author of the Divine Comedy, by Dr. Margaret Schlauch. Third in a series on Great Masters of World Literature. \$1.00. Jefferson School of Social Literature, 61, Jefferson School of Social Literature.

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## Around the Globe

By Joseph Starobin

### Week-end Notes, Mostly About Germany

**R**EMEMBER the "airlift" to Berlin? It's still going, and has cost 26 American lives since June 26. And \$106,750,000 for the first seven months of the operation. That is, about \$183 million a year, which is more than the figure I heard in Berlin last December. And that does not include the cost of the 651,953 tons of fuel, food and the supplies, nor the auxiliary Army transport and cargo-handling expenses. This sum is almost one-third of this year's ERP appropriation for western Germany.



And why? Is the airlift necessary? Maj. Gen. Lawrence S. Kuter, speaking at the Institute of Aeronautical Science last Monday night, quite frankly called the airlift an "effective weapon of diplomacy."

Exactly. The airlift is the expression of a diplomacy which deliberately refuses to settle the Berlin question. As the current issue of the progressive weekly, *National Guardian*, points out, John Foster Dulles admitted as much in an off-the-record talk before the Overseas Writers Association in Washington Jan. 10.

Dulles is cited as saying that the issue in Berlin could be settled at any time, but the trouble is that we would have to settle the German problem as a whole, which Dulles and his kind don't want to do, because then they couldn't hold on to the Ruhr for themselves.

In fact, the UN committee of experts, one of the few concrete things which came out of the Paris session, has brought in a plan for two banks to issue currency in Berlin under four-power supervision. The Soviets have accepted; Britain and France are interested; the United States has thus far said no.

**A PAMPHLET** comes across my desk, the story of an American GI—James C. Bilotta—who was with the AMG in Frankfurt, Germany, and fell in love with a young German-Jewish girl, Friedel Rosenthal. He had helped save her after her escape from the Zeilsheim concentration camp. He helped nurse this girl back to health, and he was going to bring her over here to be his wife . . . when the AMG shipped him home, more than a year ago now, because his writings on the Nuremberg trial were too hot for his superiors.

Friedel was going to follow him, until the CIC (the Counter-Intelligence Corps) stepped in to question her and keep her from leaving Germany; her husband-to-be, it seems, was under suspicion as a Communist.

And now, 15 months later, this girl is being held as a sort of hostage for Bilotta's political views. According to the pamphlet, she was permitted to visit her relatives in Britain, but cannot come here.

The pamphlet can be bought from James C. Bilotta, 333 Essex St., Lawrence, Mass., at 35 cents. I'd like to see hundreds of our readers pitch in, write to Bilotta, and help him and his fiancée beat the bigots of the AMG.

Joseph Alsop, the New York *Herald-Tribune* columnist now in Rome, is shocked because "American policy is rapidly acquiring the reputation of being reactionary." I like that—"the reputation of." It seems that just before leaving Italy, the ECA administrator, James D. Zellerbach, said thumbs down to proposals for land reform in Italy.

This is a burning question in a country where 69 percent of the land is held by less than 7 percent of the landowners, where the average holding is less than four acres, but 105 owners average 13,000 acres apiece. Only one-fifth of Italy's 8,600,000 farmers own any land at all, and the average wage of agricultural workers is \$1.60 a day.

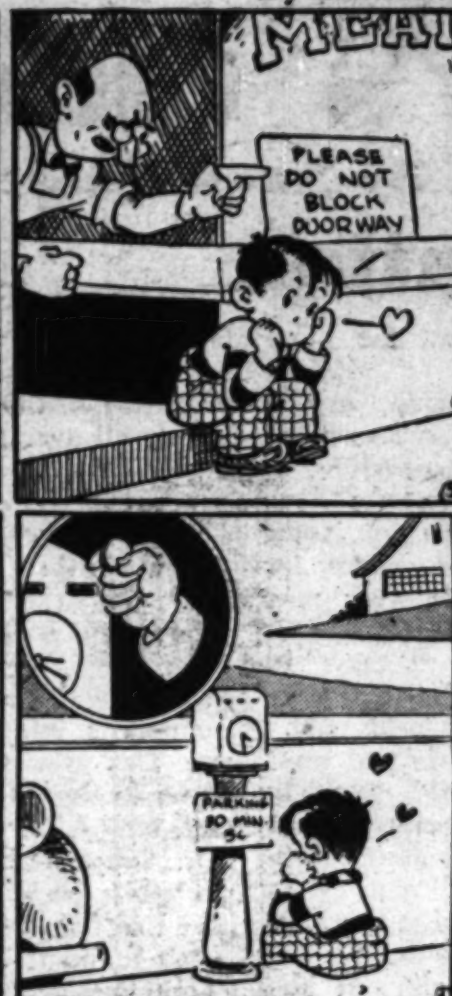
Promises to change this situation gave Alcide de Gasperi's Christian Democratic Party its victory last April 18. And now, Mr. Zellerbach—on the same day of Truman's inaugural address—has turned down land reform on the ground that it will interfere with agricultural production!

Wrote Barrett McGurn in the *Tribune* for Jan. 20: "This statement is one for which Italian landowners . . . have been waiting for months. Owners have objected bitterly to the idea of land division. . . . And Alsop, who wants so hard to make Washington policy appear progressive, is wringing his hands."

### VIRGIL—Heartaches



### By Len Kleis



## Letters from Readers

### Hysteria Spreads To New Hampshire

Hillsboro, N. H.

Editor, Daily Worker:

The trial of the 12 has had repercussions in New Hampshire.

A representative of the General Court, a Mr. Hart of Wolfboro, has offered a resolution for an investigation of alleged teaching of Communism in the University of New Hampshire and all other schools in the state. In offering the resolution, not one scintilla of evidence was given that would indicate such teaching to be a fact. The resolution in effect proposes a fishing expedition a la Thomas Committee with the resultant smearing of innocent people.

Accompanying the resolution is a demand for a loyalty oath applicable to the United States and New Hampshire constitutions. This might place the state in an embarrassing position, as its constitution permits its amendment via revolution.

While the resolution and bill are ostensibly directed against Communists, an editorial in a Manchester, N. H., paper discloses other objectives, for the Wallace Party is immediately tied up to the proposed investigation.

New Hampshire proposed to join the parade of police states. The Communist Party of New Hampshire has resolved to fight the Hitler-like proposals to the utmost.

ELBA CHASE NELSON,  
State Chairman, C.P., N.H.

### Tenants' Fuel Oil Cost Rises by \$5-\$10 a Month

New York.

Editor, Daily Worker:

In the issue of Jan. 21 you ran an article by Federated Press on the cost of the monopoly in oil to the American people.

The article began: "New York housewives now pay 12.5 cents a gallon for fuel oil." The rest of the article, to my knowledge, is accurate but this first sentence is incorrect.

The price of kerosene for space heaters in rooms keeps pace with fuel oil, and today the price of kerosene is 21 cents a gallon!

In the Hellgate section of the city, where I live, there are great blocks of cold water flats, most of which are heated (at the tenants' expense) with kerosene. To keep a three-room flat like mine warm for a day uses about five gallons. During the winter of 1947-48, the price of oil rose from 12 cents a gallon to 22 cents. This winter it dropped a penny. Still, the rise from the OPA price costs the average tenant \$5 to \$20 a month more.

H. DAVIDSON.

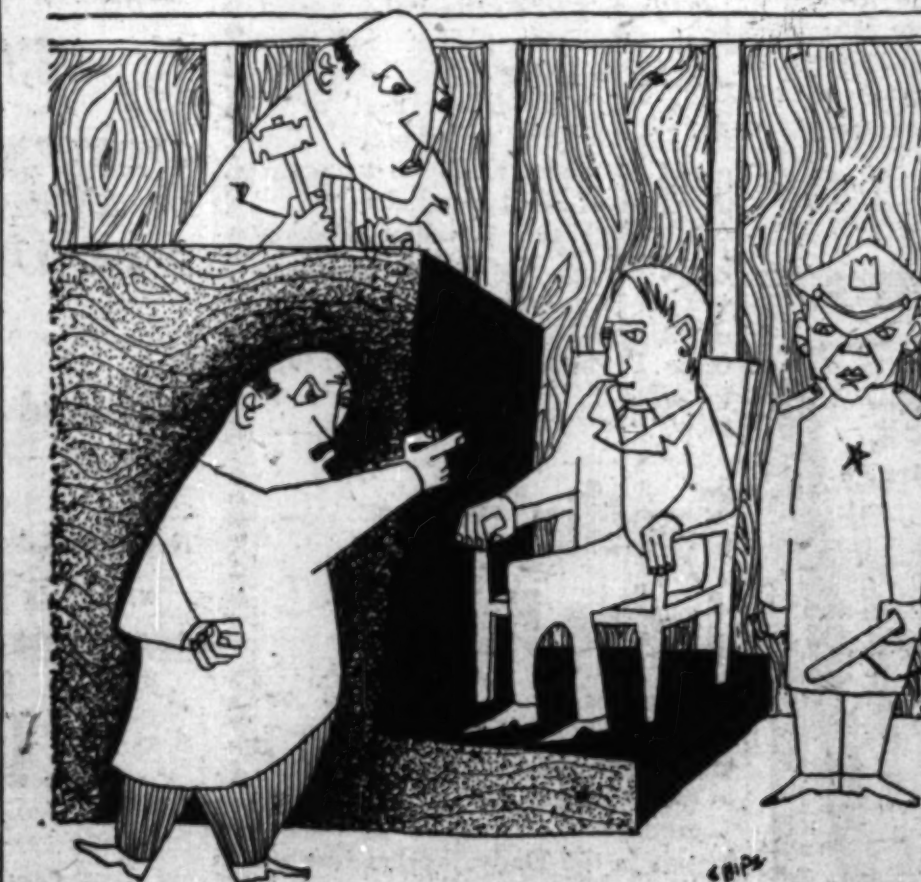
### Kudos for New Type

New York

Editor, Daily Worker:

It's such a pleasure to read the *Daily Worker* now with its bright new face. Everyone I know feels the same way. Thanks for the new type.

A. R.



"Answer my question: Does Marxism-Leninism advocate the overthrow of the government by force and violence? And don't talk politics."

## World of Labor

By George Morris

### Hooray, You Gained a Hunk of Pie and Coffee

**T**HAT DROP of ½ percent in the cost of living index—just 25 cents of a \$50 weekly takehome, or the price of an apple pie and coffee—looked tremendous when it was heralded in box-car lettered headlines throughout the country. But even though it is just a lousy quarter of a week for the average wage earner in manufacturing, the helmsmen of the news wire services who so expertly (without editorializing, of course) manage to get some 1,700 dailies to sing the same tune, made the most of it.

The New York headlines said: "Living Cost Drop May Hit Pay Bids" (News); "Declines in Wages Due as Prices Head Lower" (Sun); "Clothing Union Won't Ask Rise; GM Pay to Fall" (World-Telegram); "Dip in Prices Seen Periling Wage Bids" (Post). The New York Times even added "Five Cent Cigar Returns Here."



So while you are enjoying your weekly, free coffee and pie which so happily dropped down to you like mana from heaven, let me call attention to some matters obscured by the headlines.

**THE SAME BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS** index shows that prices are still 29 points, or more than 20 percent, higher than the index showed for June, 1946, when OPA was killed. The index is still 2.6 percent higher than it was a year ago when negotiations began for the third round.

The BLS Family Budget Study, made public a year ago when the cost of living was a bit lower, said the "necessary minimum" for a family of four is approximately \$3,500 a year. The "health and decency" budget of the Heller Committee of the University of California runs nearly \$500 a year higher than the BLS budget—or about \$1,000 a year more than the actual average earnings of \$54.64 weekly.

The \$54.64 average weekly earnings in manufacturing (before taxes are deducted) shown by BLS, in terms of real purchasing power is still from 17½ to 20 percent below the real wages of January, 1945, when we were supposed to start on a path of postwar happiness.

**THE WORKERS** have been steadily kept behind the January, 1945 real wage standard on an average of at least 15 percent. They dished out the losses in cash every day over the counter. Even if wages were to rise 20 percent today to restore the real standard of January, 1945, the cash loss already suffered would remain lost.

The loss in the four years for a family with an average annual income of \$2,500—about \$375 a year—totals about \$1,400, almost enough to buy a car or make a down payment on a house.

But I can see, brother, as you finish off your pie, that you are thinking of the fact that there have been three consecutive drops in the index, to the tune of about the price of coffee and pie each, a total of 1.8 percent since August, and almost enough for a modest lunch. The most interesting point, however, is not the drop, but the fact that it is small. In view of the spreading mass layoffs and so many manufacturers howling that their markets dried up, a far more significant drop should be expected, and it should have been under way much earlier. This is well borne out by past experience.

**THIS TIME**, however, there is something to hold up prices, and they decline a fraction only after terrific pressure. A vast amount of the country's production, especially in basic industries, is channeled for war preparation and armaments for other lands. Mr. Truman complains about the high price of steel, but his administration, by its war and Marshall plans, keeps up the price of steel and everything made of steel.

It will take a tremendous amount of unemployment and a great decline of consumption due to hunger, before the cost of living index drops appreciably. But thanks to Walter Reuther, the corporations have been provided with a formula against the chance that their employees might get a couple of points ahead of the index. The double escalator rat-race formula in the General Motors contract will cut wages next month to the extent of the drop in the index.

But when will labor do some talking of a real rise in the level of the standard of living instead of only catching up with something or other?

**COMING: A Bomb Policy Backfires . . . By Peter Stone . . . in the weekend Worker**



# Daily Worker

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Daily Worker, New York, Monday, January 31, 1949

## Truman's Labor Strategy

**P**RESIDENT TRUMAN'S NEW LABOR proposition is being hailed in the press as a great concession to Labor, so great, that it will have to be whittled down considerably, the press says.

But exactly what is Truman's new labor proposition? Looks can be greatly deceiving here as in other things. It certainly is the duty of every labor man to look into this proposition with his eyes wide open.

Hardly had the President published his bill when a White House spokesman hastened to assure Big Business that although the President does not specifically ask for injunction powers to ban strikes, that power is "implicit" in the bill. The same kind of trickery can be seen in the way Truman has presented the bill as a whole.

TRUMAN'S BILL recognizes the unpopularity of the anti-Communist affidavits, as it recognizes the strong feeling for the closed shop.

But, Truman's new labor bill also contains a typical Truman strategy in that while it offers Labor much on paper, it also keeps the door open for a long reactionary counter-offensive against it in the House and Senate.

How does Truman manage to appear as "conceding" to Labor, and, at the same time making sure that the Democrat-GOP Tories will get their chance to knife any "concessions"? Simply by ignoring or rejecting Labor's demand that there be a "two-package" proposition instead of a "one-package" proposition as Truman has actually offered it. What does this mean? It means that Labor has correctly demanded that the Taft-Hartley Law be repealed outright, and the Wagner Act reenacted, **BEFORE** any new amendments are debated or added in Congress.

What Truman has done is actually to postpone the repeal of the Taft-Hartley Law and the reenactment of the Wagner Act until Labor's enemies get their chance to add amendments.

He has done this in such a way as to confront Labor with the "single package" proposition, which both the CIO and AFL opposed, that is, with an omnibus bill combining repeal of the Taft-Hartley Law with any new amendments which Labor's enemies might want to throw into the hopper. Thus, Labor enters the struggle in Congress with its hand tied by the Taft-Hartley Law, which remains on the books unchanged for the entire period of the coming Congressional fight.

How long this fight will take, no one can say. If Truman acts toward this bill as he has acted toward all other labor measures, including the fight on the Taft-Hartley Law in the 80th Congress, the White House can be expected to do little or nothing to mobilize the Democratic Party to head off the prolonged onslaught of crippling amendments.

If this White House strategy is not defeated by Labor, the President's present omnibus bill will emerge, badly battered by crippling amendments, as a "take-it-all" or "leave-the-law-as-it-is" proposition. President Truman will then be in a position to force Labor to accept an omnibus bill allegedly repealing Taft-Hartley but restoring most of it via amendments. The President's "single package" proposition, therefore, is carefully worked out to allow Labor's enemies to whittle down Labor's demand for outright repeal.

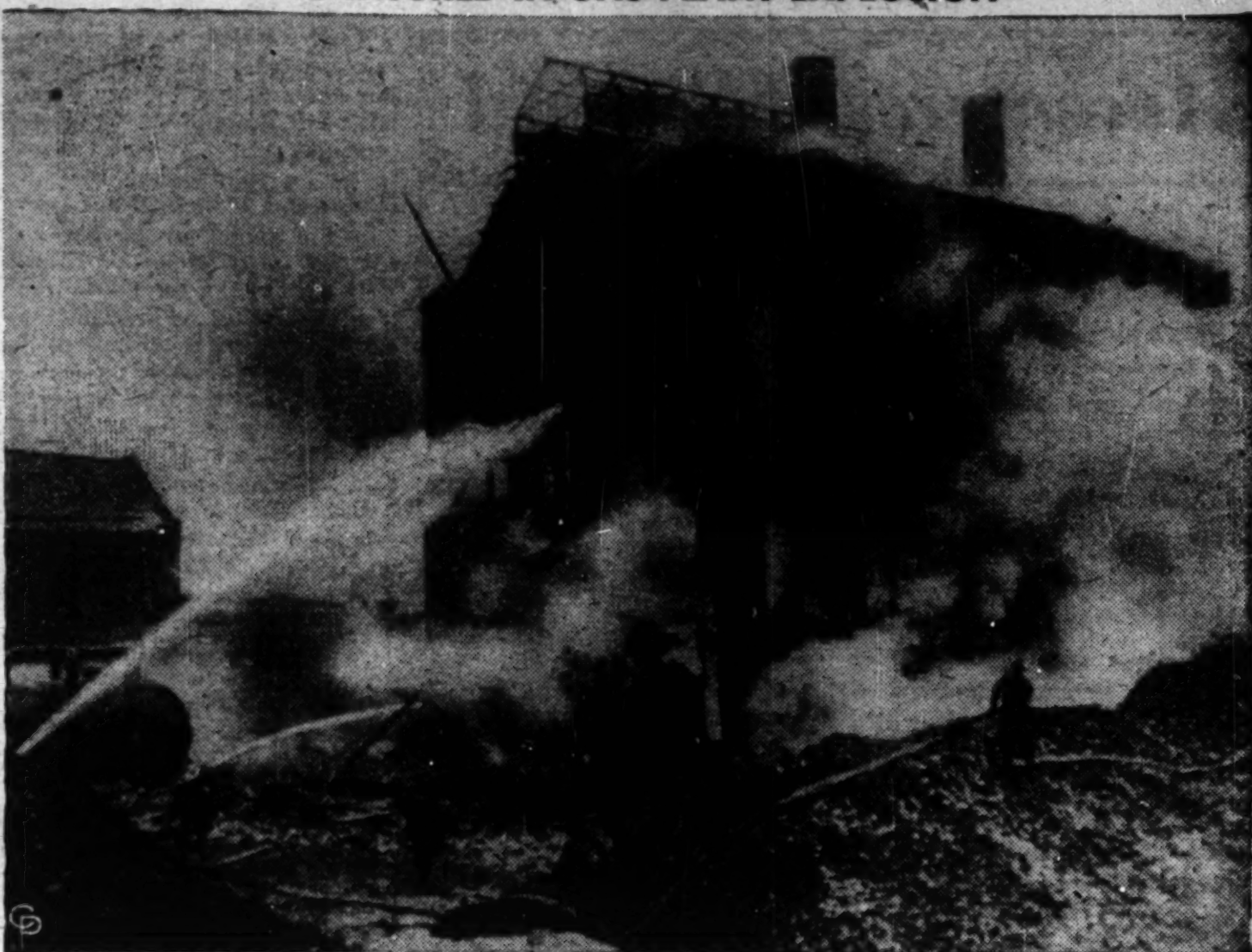
**LABOR'S COUNTER-STRATEGY**, it seems to us, is quite clear.

Labor should insist that Truman separate the repeal of the Taft-Hartley Law from the amendments. Truman should present the first two sections of his present bill (Section 101, 102), which call for repeal of Taft-Hartley Law and reenactment of the Wagner Act, as a separate bill. If he has any amendments, he should offer them separately. He should not be permitted by Labor to tie the two together to help Labor's enemies.

The way Truman has done it now, he lets Labor's enemies keep the Taft-Hartley Law until they can get the crippling amendments they want.

Labor's demand to Truman and Congress still is—repeal the Taft-Hartley Law and reenact the Wagner Act now.

## 115 INJURED IN GAS PLANT EXPLOSION



THE GAS PLANT of the People's Gas, Light & Coke Co. of Chicago blazes fiercely, following a blast, as firemen pour streams of water on the burning structure. At least 115 persons were injured.

## As We See It

The Fight for the '12'  
And the Fight for the '6'  
By Abner W. Berry

**C**COURTS WITHOUT JUSTICE and government agencies pitted against the basic law of the land are becoming commonplaces in America. Over a large part of the country federal, state and municipal institutions are acting brazenly on Fuehrer principle and in the spirit of the "master race."

Twelve Communists are on trial in New York for holding ideas contrary to those of the bankers and generals. They were indicted by a jury which excluded any one who might have a grievance against bankers and monopolies. And the prosecution is being carried out by the Federal Government. The press, as though regimented by an unseen Herr Doktor Goebbels, sing the daily tune: "Der Fuehrer can do no wrong" while representatives of the Department of Justice trample constitutional tenets under foot.

Down in Georgia the other day two white men were brought to court for having killed on Nov. 20, 1948, Robert Mallard, well-to-do Negro salesman. Mallard's widow told New York newsmen Friday that she was afraid to tell an FBI representative who the guilty men were for fear that she would be killed. She accused a Lieutenant McDuffy of the Georgia State Police of conniving with a mob to do away with her as a material witness. White men who had told her they would help her to identify the guilty men were intimidated into testifying against her in court. Even the defense attorney assigned to her joined in the terror campaign against her.

In court after all of the trouble she had gone to the two men she identified were freed before any sort of trial. Mrs. Mallard has an answer to the question: When is a court not a court? her answer would be: When it is a club for plotting a crime.

Down in Trenton, N. J., last August 6, an all-white jury convicted six Negroes of murder and Judge Charles P. Hutchinson, presiding in the Mercer Court gave them death sentences. Charged with having murdered a 73-year-old white merchant, the men were unidentified by any state witnesses. Evidence in their favor was suppressed by the prosecution and the presiding judge aiding the prosecution in barring evidence of their innocence then in the hands of the police.

But it was only last week

when former Assistant U. S. Attorney General, O. John Rogge, was retained by three of the defendants that another startling fact was uncovered—The presiding judge had erred in reporting the jury's finding and reported it to fit the wording of the State's indictment. The jury's finding had been a simple "guilty." The judge changed that to read "guilty of murder in the first degree."

Last Jan. 2 the Court of Error and Appeals granted a Writ of Error and ordered the lower to correct the record as to the jury's findings. The record has been changed, but the death sentences, based on the incorrect record still stands.

Attorney Rogge blasted the court in a press conference last Wednesday. He termed the trial and its outcome an example of Jimcrow and characterized the case as "the Northern Scottsboro case." He hit at the fact that the men had been held for as long as four days while being grilled by police before being taken before a magistrate, and cited constitutional law to back up his contentions that the six Negroes did not get a fair trial.

For acquainting the public with the facts in the case, he was summoned last Friday by Chief Justice Arthur T. Vanderbilt before the full New Jersey Supreme Court. Not too politely, he was told by the Chief Justice to keep his mouth shut on the case and not to stir up "feeling." But with a bristling courage Rogge repeated the statements he had made regarding the case and stood by them. He thought the case grew out of Jimcrow, that it was a "Scottsboro case," that the lower court had not given his clients a fair trial. He insisted upon exercising his constitutional rights to fight against injustice and Jimcrow in the face of the judge's oral injunctions.

He told the court that he had a "wider duty as a citizen to fight against Jimcrow whenever and wherever I find it." As for his clients, he said that it was "my duty to defend them and to speak out for them."

There was something moving

and thrilling in the way Rogge hit back at the lawlessness of the courts. It was magnificent. But it put me to thinking. How long can the people remain on the defensive in the face of such a string of judicial chiselings from our constitutional rights. It is not enough to save the innocent from these legal mills who grind out rich men's "master race" decisions. There ought to be—if there isn't—some law by which we can protect ourselves by punishing the traducers of our rights.

That kind of suit can only be brought in the highest court of any land—the court of the people. And their decision, as always, is expressed in irresistible action.

## MISSING FLIER'S KIN



Mrs. Dorothy Gardner clutches her five-year-old daughter, Dorollie, in their Los Angeles home, after she had received a telegram from the U. S. Air Force advising her that her flier-husband, Rolland, was missing. He was on a B-29 plane which is reported missing while on a flight from Dakar, Africa, to England.



# Adventures of Richard

## Up and Down On a Guitar

By Michael Singer

**THE DAY AFTER** No-Nose bought a second-hand guitar, he stood on his fire-escape, a lamp shade draped on his head and a big bath towel slung from his shoulder,

## Dennis

(Continued from Page 5)

on the Roosevelt beam of American-Soviet cooperation for peace.

We have been indicted for holding the heretical view, shared by FDR and a lot of other distinguished Americans, that the capitalist U.S.A. and the socialist U.S.S.R. can live at peace together, develop mutually profitable trade, and strengthen the unity and effectiveness of the United Nations.

President Truman rejected that proposition in his inaugural, and in its place advanced the bipartisan plan for a North Atlantic war alliance. We Communists, like millions of other Americans, don't want our country in a criminal atomic war. We prefer, instead of the North Atlantic war alliance, the restoration of American-Soviet friendship that featured the peace policy of President Roosevelt.

Finally, I want to comment on Togliatti's reassertion of the Marxist-Leninist principle that peace is socialism's best ally. We 12 Communist leaders have been indicted on the monstrous charge that we make a 'principle' of employing force and violence as instruments of fundamental social change. Just the opposite is true.

Domestic peace guaranteeing the constant expansion of the people's domestic liberties, as well as an anti-imperialist world peace, is the best ally of social progress, and of socialism.

Let those who started this heresy trial to advance their war schemes and their cold war against the Bill of Rights deny their own advocacy and practice of force and violence.

In defending ourselves and our Communist Party, we are fighting to keep open the road to peaceful change in America, and to press more confidently than ever the struggle for world peace.

"serenading" the street below. But the kids pointed out that he was doing the act in reverse. "Ya gotta sing from underneath the balcony, dope, not on it," Menash yelled to him.

"Baloney," No-Nose yelled back, "that's how Hollywood does it. Besides, I'm no lover, I'm just practicing."

MORAN, who lives just below No-Nose, was trying to take his mid-day nap when the grinding twangs of the guitar assaulted his ears. He rushed to the window and howled: "One more sound out of that and I'll bounce it off your head."

No-Nose looked down on the fuming Moran and, lifting a raucous voice, "strumming" his torture box at the same time: "I'll hate you alwayaays, alwayaays, Moran; I'll loathe you alwayaays, alwayaays, so scam." Sung to the tune of a vaguely popular melody the sound and the lyrics made Moran froth at the mouth.

"You peanut-headed jerk," he roared, "I'm coming up after you," and he went bounding up the stairs to No-Nose's apartment while the serenader calmly walked down one flight of fire-escape steps.

THE STREET next saw an incongruous sight. Moran was screaming from No-Nose's window while No-Nose was strumming notes from Moran's street-level window ledge.

"Get off my window," Moran howled.

"Get out of my house," No-Nose yowled back. "I'll arrest you for trespassing."

Moran ducked back into the apartment, went bounding down the stairs into his own house, while No-Nose skipped up the fire-escape to his own "balcony."

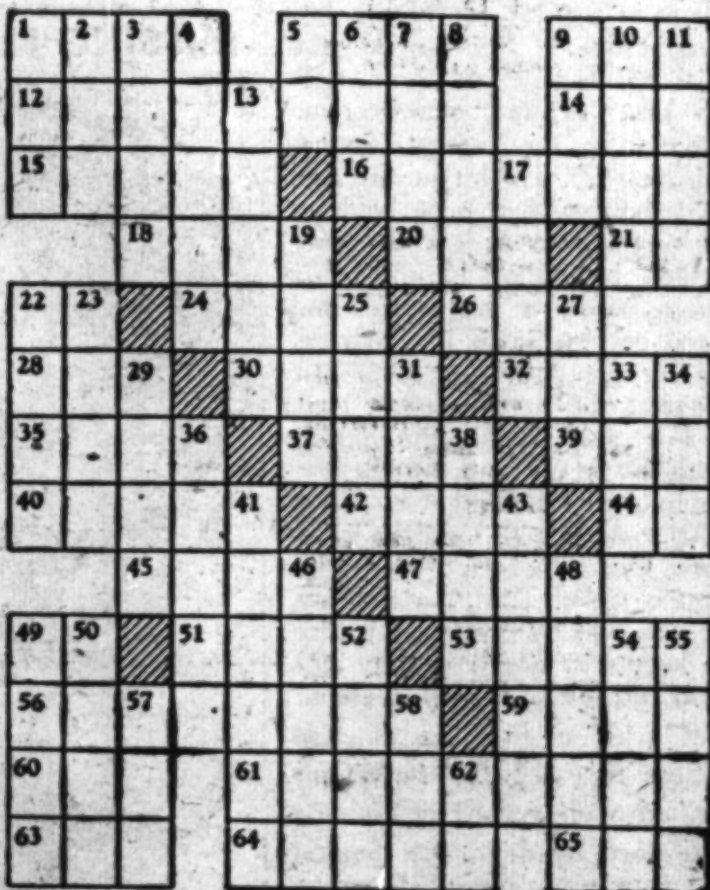
"This is better than a Gene Autrey picture," Menash said. "Hey, No-Nose, all you need is a horse."

With Moran ferociously chewing his cigar below, No-Nose replied: "Aintcha seen my horse yet? I got him so tamed he smokes."

## CROSSWORD PUZZLE

### HORIZONTAL

- 1-Burden
- 5-Pointless animal
- 9-Uncooked
- 12-To speak slightly of
- 14-Husband of Fatima
- 15-Wide-awake
- 16-Runs away
- 18-Anise
- 20-Vast age
- 21-Compass point
- 22-Thus
- 24-Profit
- 26-Tier
- 28-Circuit of a track
- 30-Black, powdery substance
- 32-One of Columbus's ships
- 35-Crown of Ostris
- 37-Organ of smell
- 39-High, craggy hill
- 40-To engulf
- 42-Sleeps briefly
- 44-You and I
- 45-Cover of a building
- 47-List
- 49-Article
- 51-Spoofs
- 53-Serious
- 56-To interpret
- 58-Molten rock
- 60-Yellow bugle
- 61-Gymnastic
- 63-Twenty-four hours
- 64-To rent
- 65-Large deer



### VERTICAL

- 1-Room in a haven
- 2-Nothing
- 3-Second-hand
- 4-Small shoot
- 5-100 square meters
- 6-Cushion
- 7-Curved molding
- 8-Ornamental ensemble
- 9-Male sheep
- 10-European mountains
- 11-Sage
- 13-Book of maps
- 17-Soon
- 19-King of beasts
- 22-Sliced cabbage
- 23-Solemn affirmation
- 25-Middy
- 27-Humorist
- 29-Equal
- 31-Former autocat
- 33-Immediately
- 34-Part of "to be"
- 36-Masses of floating ice
- 38-Epic poem
- 41-Human
- 43-Roman garment
- 46-Mockery
- 48-To quash
- 49-Ryting
- 50-Temporarily brilliant star
- 53-Chapter of the Koran
- 54-Wicked
- 56-Horse's gait
- 57-Negative reply
- 58-Gown goddess
- 62-To exit

Answer to Friday's Puzzle



THE TIMES, in an anxious mood, decides that Congress has few geniuses, yet the tasks that fall on it demand the "wisdom of supermen." Hoover's proposals for streamlining the administrative branch of our government should be applied to Congress, the Times proposes. "We can no longer afford the kind of tactics of which the Senate filibuster is an example." Not at a time when economic and political crises are looming.

THE NEWS expresses concern on how much the North Atlantic Pact is going to cost American taxpayers, and calls upon Congress to watch President Truman closely. But the News can't kid us. In the end it will plump for the North Atlantic pact with the same fervor that it puts into its campaign for city-supported lotteries.

## Press Roundup

THE MIRROR'S Dr. Ruth Alexander corrects a terrible mistake she made in last week's column. The lady actually said last Sunday, it makes no difference who owns the instruments of production as long as the product is large and is consumed by the people. What a subversive ideal! Well, this Sunday, the lady straightens herself out. Heaven forbid, she never meant that the state could own the means of production, so long as the product was consumed by the people. Horrors. What she

really meant, she explains, was that "it makes no difference whether one, a few or many own our tools, as long as they are in private hands."

THE JOURNAL-AMERICAN opens its pages to Robert Stripling, former mouthpiece of the Un-American Committee, to rehash all the old smears and dream up new ones. Since none of the persons smeared will ever get a chance to answer, Stripling will undoubtedly attempt to make his series even more "sensational" than the phony revelations of the Committee.

THE HERALD-TRIBUNE'S Steward Alsop finds that the President's program may be a "Fair Deal" for all the world, or it may "turn out to be nothing at all."

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## T-H Hearing

(Continued from Page 2)  
the most objectionable features of Taft-Hartley. Closer questioning of government officials who helped draft the bill, however, revealed that a number of loopholes are left, which plays into the hands of anti-labor groups.

This is particularly true of the section on injunctions.

The President's bill wipes out the T-H clause permitting him to obtain 80-day injunctions in strikes affecting the nation's health and safety. It sets up instead a provision similar to the one retained in the Railway Labor Act, calling for a 30-day cooling-off period in a dispute affecting a vital industry. During this period, a fact-finding board is to make an investigation and submit recommendations within 25 days with both sides required to maintain a status quo for at least five more days.

### IMPLICIT POWERS

Although this clause does not spell out any penalties for failing to comply, government officials asserted that injunctive powers to enforce this section were "implicit" in the proposals.

They pointed out that the bill specifies that workers "shall continue or resume" work for the duration of the cooling-off period. Use of the word "shall" makes compliance mandatory, they said, and the President could invoke "the powers of his office if a union defied the mandate."

Federal Judge T. Alan Goldsborough ruled in a 1946 case involving a strike by the United Mine Workers that the government has the power to maintain its "sovereignty" whenever the nation's welfare or safety is threatened, and can seek a court injunction to prevent a walkout.

That power, the government officials said, is not taken away in the proposed labor law.

Goldsborough also pointed out in that case that, despite the Norris-LaGuardia Act's prohibition against injunctions in labor disputes, the government has a right to take all steps it considers necessary to meet an "emergency."

### MORE BOOBY TRAPS

Other clauses which hold booby traps for labor include the requirement that any dispute arising over an existing contract shall be submitted to "final and binding" arbitration, failure to give the Mediation Service 30 days' notice of the expiration of a contract, and power to intervene in secondary boycotts and jurisdictional disputes.

Secondary boycotts are prohibited only when they arise from jurisdictional disputes.

Amendments supported by labor were apparently thrown in by the Administration to halt the demand for a two-package deal and to put Truman on record as "upholding" his election promises.

The bill thus abolishes the anti-Communist and financial affidavits, explicitly states that the closed shop is legal, declares that state

## ISRAEL'S PREMIER CASTS BALLOT



ISRAEL'S PRIME MINISTER, David Ben Gurion, votes in the election for Constituent Assembly, in which his Mapai Party received 152,972 votes. The Mapam (United Workers Party) polled 63,107 for second place.

anti-closed shop laws are superseded by the Administration measure, returns the Conciliation Service to the Department of Labor, and throws out Taft-Hartley cases now before the National Labor Relations Board except if the issues involved are applicable under the new law.

The bill also prohibits strikes to compel an employer to bargain when he is under contract with another union.

Several labor leaders seen over the weekend said that while they needed more time to study the proposals, they felt it was still necessary to press for repealing the T-H law before opening the door for amendments. They also stated that labor had to see to it that President Truman fights for passage of the bill, and that Congressmen be stopped from further amending it into a virtual replica of Taft-Hartley.

The hearings will be conducted by the Senate Labor Committee. Chairman Elbert D. Thomas (D-Utah), said they would definitely wind up by Feb. 10.

The Administration bill includes one of Thomas' amendments, calling for a five-member NLRB instead of three members. It also raises their salaries and eliminates the office of general counsel as the prosecuting arm of the NLRB.

Representatives of 40 AFL, CIO and independent unions set up a committee Saturday to fight for the Marcantonio Bill, calling for immediate repeal of the Taft-Hartley Law and reenactment of the Wagner Act. The committee was established at a conference held at the CIO Furriers Joint Council, 250 W. 26 St.

Principal speaker was Rep. Vito Marcantonio.

## Rev. White Visits Trial

(Continued from Page 2)

more important, one of them (Robert Thompson) had felt the full murderous lash of force and violence, having been waylaid and stabbed by unknown thugs in the dark, so that he narrowly escaped with his life; and also, his home had later been broken into and his little 7-year-old daughter vilely insulted by a degenerate who confessed he had done such deeds in order to give the leading Communist "a hard time."

The judge made no effort to be-

little Mr. Sacher's stigmatizing of the true source of "force and violence" in this entire fantastic and ultimately self-defeating attempt by a collapsing and desperate social and economic "system" to crush its most honest, clear-sighted and un intimidated critics.

For that is essentially the significance of the indictment by that "system" of the 12 national leaders in the United States. Despite all its material wealth and power, an actually bankrupt minority is recognizing as a worldwide and resistless advance by the people and workers of all nations of the globe to win control of their own lives and a happier destiny.

## China Liberals

(Continued from Page 3)

fice, as the coalition regime is to be known, will be inaugurated tomorrow.

Inside the city the American dollar and the price of food climbed crazily as speculators worked frantically to make a last killing in hopes they would be able to leave from the city's airport before the People's Liberation Forces enter the gates.

SHANGHAI, Jan. 30.—A U.S. Navy landing ship brought 668 refugees from Tsingtao to Shanghai today. Tsingtao is encircled by People's Liberation Forces.

Four hundred and fifty-six White Russians were aboard it. They will go to the island of Samar in the Philippines.

## Parley Tomorrow To Map Fight on Rigging the Jury

(Continued from Page 2)

present selective process of choosing jurors, it was learned yesterday.

In a wire to Judge Knox, Lindsay H. White, local NAACP president, said the organization is "deeply concerned about the serious charges of racial and economic discrimination used in selection of citizens for jury service."

Referring to a speech at Uniontown, Pa., in which Judge Knox upheld "hand-picking" of jurors, the NAACP wire declared his "defense of these practices is shocking to us as an organization interested in civil rights."

### PENN. PROTEST

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 30.—A statement sent to Federal prosecutor John F. X. McGohey and signed by eight prominent Pennsylvania clergymen and doctors and 16 trade unionists declared that the blue ribbon grand jury in New York which indicted the 12 Communist leaders was an obstacle in the way of a fair trial.

"A Blue Ribbon jury," the statement declares, "leads to class selection which is a contradiction of our system of equality before the law."

"We, therefore, respectfully call on you as an officer of the court to take steps to assure full debate and examination of witnesses."

Among the signers of the statement were Rev. William P. Stevenson, Rev. Burns Brodhead, Rev. John McClendon, Rev. Benjamin Nicholson, Rev. Gedalia Sheinfeld, Rabbi Max L. Fuman, Dr. John K. Rice and Dr. John W. Sullivan.

Also Gene Petyk, president Local 140, UE-CIO; Marc Gaylbard, recording secretary, Local 156, UE; Meyer Kramer, president Local 587, AFL; Edward Drill, vice-president Local 587, AFL; Walter H. Moore, board member, local 587; Aaron Gindis, board member, local 587; Norman Brositor, trustee, local 587; Abe Firmman, treasurer, local 587; Maurice Cohen, business agent, local 587;

Estella Freeman, secretary, local 836, AFL; Henry Rhine, UE.

Lauren Taylor, Robert B. Logan, Aubrey L. Ruess, chairman Public Policy Committee, Temple Univ. American Veterans Committee; Theodore Dennis, vice-president Colored Voters Association, Bethlehem, and Joseph A. Picucci, president Foianese Societa, Bethlehem.

### 500 MARCH IN CHICAGO

Special to the Daily Worker

CHICAGO, Jan. 30.—More than 500 Negro and white fighters for civil rights braved below-zero weather here yesterday to picket in protest against the trial of the Communist leaders.

The pickets circled the Federal Building and paraded through the busy Loop shopping area for nearly an hour.

Heading the line, which extended for over three blocks, were Lillian Green, wife of Gil Green, one of the defendants, and two of their children, Daniel and Josephine.

The marchers overflowed a hall at the Midland Hotel, where they were addressed by Alfred Wagemacht, Illinois Communist Party leader, and Max R. Naiman, Chicago attorney.

The rally voted to hold another picket-line on Feb. 12.

### PICKET IN CLEVELAND

CLEVELAND, Jan. 30.—Under leadership of the Ohio Civil Rights Congress, 56 pickets marched in front of the Federal Building here protesting the trial of the Communist leaders. In a heavy driving blizzard, the pickets demonstrated and sang while 25 police huddled in a corner drug store.

Leaflets and telegrams were distributed exposing the use of the handpicked jury.

A CRC rally will be held tomorrow at which delegates who attended the Freedom Crusade in Washington will report.

## Classified Ads

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JEWELRY, watches, silverware. Discount 15-35 percent. Watch repairman on premises. Union Square Optical and Jewelry Services, 147 Fourth Ave. GR 7-7553.		1 insertion ..... 40c ..... 50c	
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SCHICK ELECTRIC SHAVERS. 25 percent off list price. Standard Brand Distributors, 145-4th Ave. GR 3-7515.		1 insertion ..... 50c ..... 60c	
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		For the (weekend) Worker:	
		Previous Wednesday at 4 p.m.	

## Condolences

The National Committee of the Communist Party expresses its sincere condolences to

### COMRADE AL LANNON

who has suffered the loss of his father

NATIONAL COMMITTEE

KRUMBEIN CLUB, CP extends its deep regrets to BESS on the loss of her sister

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readers to protest both at the box office to local theatre managers, and to the film companies, demanding that they negotiate with the union.



# Talks on Literature By Mao Tse-tung

By Mao Tse-tung

FIRST INSTALLMENT

COMRADES, I have asked you here today to this discussion group with the object of exchanging ideas with you, and investigating the problem of the correct relationship between writers and all the other revolutionary workers for the promotion of the correct development of a revolutionary literature, so that revolutionary writers may be more useful to other revolutionary workers, and we may smash the enemies of our country and accomplish our aim of national liberation.

In our struggle for the liberation of the Chinese nation there are various fronts among them the cultural front and the fighting front. If we wish to smash our enemies, we must rely on our soldiers, who have guns. However, that is not enough, we must also have an army of writers, and this army of writers is as important as the army at the front, because it is this army which strengthens our unity in the fight against the enemy. But we must combine the two into an organic unity if we wish to push on our revolutionary work, and what we want to do is to try to make literature an integral part of the complete machinery of revolution, so that it will become a truly efficient instrument for uniting and educating the people and a truly powerful weapon for smashing and annihilating the enemy.

In order to achieve this object, we have the following problems to solve: What is our standpoint and attitude? What are we to write about and who are we to write for? How are we to carry out our work and what must we study in order to do so?

Our standpoint is the standpoint of the working class, the people and the masses, and members of

Six years ago, Mao Tse-tung, Chairman of the Chinese Communist Party, called together the leading writers of Free China to a series of meetings lasting over several weeks, beginning in May, 1942. The following is taken from his opening address.

the Communist Party must also write from the standpoint of the party, from the standpoint of our party principles and our party policy.

Closely connected with the question of our standpoint is the question of the attitude we must adopt towards concrete facts. Shall we praise or expose? I say that both attitudes are needed, and it depends on what kind of people we are going to apply it to. There are three kinds of people we have to deal with: our enemy, our friends, and ourselves—by which I mean the proletariat and its front-line fighters.

With regard to our enemy, the Japanese fascists and all the enemies of the people, can we use praise? Never, of course, because they are the most hateful reactionaries. In technical matters they may possess some good things: for instance, they may have very good guns and machinery; but guns in their hands become instruments of reaction. The duty of our armed comrades is to snatch the guns from their hands in order to defeat them. The duty of our army of writers is to expose the cruelty, the tyranny and the hypocrisy of the enemy, to make it clear that the enemy's efforts are bound to fail, and to give the people encouragement in their fight.

Towards our friends and our different allies, our attitude is to make friends with them, and to offer our criticisms of their actions. Our friendliness and criticism must vary from time to time. We must support their efforts to fight the

invaders, and when they achieve good results in this fight we must praise them; but if their struggles loses in vigor, we must criticize them, and if some of them become anti-Communist, work against the people and become more reactionary every day, then we must criticize and oppose their actions.

WITH regard to the people, to the work and struggle of the people, we must, of course, sing their praises. The people also have their shortcomings, and among the proletariat there are still some who have not been able to get rid of their petty-bourgeois mentality; both the peasants and the petty-bourgeois have some remnants of backward ideology, and this backward ideology is the thing which drags them back in their struggle. We must try to educate them with patience and perseverance, to help them cast the load off their backs, so that they can march forward with long strides. We must never be satirical, let alone hostile, towards them simply because they commit mistakes. What we write must be something which can strengthen their unity, hasten their progress, shed their backward ideology, and develop the revolution.

Then there is the question of our prospective reading public, a question which is different in the Border Region and in the anti-Japanese bases in North and Central China from what it is in Kuomintang-occupied Free China, and also different from what it was in Shanghai before the war. The reading public of our writers are the workers, the peasants, the soldiers and their cadres, and since this is so, there arises the problem of understanding and getting to know these people. And to do this, to become familiar with the different Party organizations, and with rural life, factory life and army life, means very hard work. Our writers have their own work, of course; but to acquaint themselves with different people and different things is that part of their work which is of greatest importance. Up to now our writers have not succeeded in this, and as a consequence they cannot make full use of their literary skill. They are sometimes complete strangers to the people; their language is the language of the intellectual, and

they do not understand the language of the people.

If you want the people to understand you, and if you wish to merge yourselves with the masses, then you must with the greatest determination pass through a long and even painful period of schooling.

Here I would like to tell you something of my own personal experience. I was once a student, and acquired the habits of students. At that time I felt that only the intellectuals were clean, and that workers, peasants and soldiers were dirty. Later, when I began work as a revolutionary and began to live among the workers and peasants, I became familiar with them, and they with me. Then, and only then, I radically transformed the bourgeois and petty-bourgeois sentiments which I had acquired at a bourgeois school. Now when I compared an unreformed intellectual with a worker or a peasant, I felt that not only the mind of that intellectual was unclean, but that his body also was unclean, and although the hands of workers and peasants may be black with dirt and their feet smeared with cow-dung, they were still cleaner than the people from the bourgeois and petty-bourgeois class.

This is what we call a transformation of sentiments, a changing over from one social class to another. If those writers who come from the intelligentsia wish to make their writings welcome to the masses, they must first of all bring about such a transformation in themselves, for unless they pass through a process, they can never create anything worth while, and their works will always remain strange and unintelligible to the people.

The last problem is that of study, by which I mean the study of Marxism-Leninism and of society. Everyone who considers himself a Marxist-Leninist revolutionary writer, especially a writer who is a member of the Communist Party, must have some common-sense knowledge of Marxism-Leninism. It is true that a writer must learn more about the art of writing, but Marxism-Leninism is a science which every revolutionary must learn, and literary workers cannot be an exception. Besides this, they must learn from society; that is to say, they must



MAO TSE-TUNG

BY BARNARD RUBIN

## LAUGH of the Week:

On the very front page of the current issue of "Editor & Publisher" (the publication of big business press owners) the "Chicago Tribune" has a startling advertisement.

The ad is promoting the sale of the "Tribune's" Washington, D. C., coverage to out-of-town publishers and has this to say about its staff:

"They are backed by the editorial resources and directions of a newspaper which has no tie-ups with finance, politics, and as if THAT wasn't incredible enough, the ad goes on to say that the newspaper also has no 'tie-ups with society.' . . .



## TOWN TALK

Most popular songs as of now—at least over the radio: A Bluebird Singing in My Heart, A Little Bird Told Me, Bella Bella Marie, Brush Those Tears From Your Eyes, Buttons and Bows, By the Way, Quanto Le Gusta, Far Away Places, Galway Bay, Here I'll Stay, Hold Me, I Don't Want To Meet Anymore People, I Love You So Much It Hurts. In the Market Place of Old Monterey, Whatcha Do Whatcha Got, I've Got My Love to Keep Me Warm, Lavendar Blue, Little Jack Frost Get Lost, Maybe You'll Be There, Missouri Waltz, My Darling, My Own True Love, On a Slow Boat to China, Powder Your Face With Sunshine, Pussy Cat Song, Say It Isn't So, So In Love, Tara Talara Tala, Until, You Were Only Fooling.

## NEWSPAPER TALK

Franklin Delano Roosevelt's personal letters written during the 1905-28 period will be syndicated by United Features starting Feb. 27. . . .

Harrison E. Salisbury, former foreign news editor of United Press, will go to Moscow soon as correspondent there for the New York Times. . . .

The Daily News has refused to grant any concessions to the New York Newspaper Guild—after five months of bargaining. This is even after right-wing Guild officer Tom Murphy's offer to sign the Taft-Hartley non-Communist affidavit. The Daily News management has refused to grant a job security clause, insists on the right to fire at will, without challenge and has even refused to grant the same union security provisions which have existed in every previous News-Guild contract. All this despite the fact that in the past year the Daily News printed more display advertising than any other New York newspaper EVER printed, for ANY year, and has the largest circulation, both daily and Sunday, of any newspaper in America. . . .

The New York World-Telegram has laid off seven employees in its retail inventory department. . . .

Probably one of the most arrogant men in the country is Col. Robert Rutherford McCormick, publisher of that same Chicago Tribune mentioned in our lead, whose editorial opinions have the dubious distinction of being practically the most reactionary in the kingdom of the big money press. And that's something! His arrogance comes to mind with the story of what happened when, some time ago, the Rhode Island legislature passed a bill that displeased him. Out into the Tribune lobby strode the Colonel—and snipped one star from the American flag that waved there.

The same Col. McCormick once wrote a memorable letter to a subscriber in which he claimed responsibility for introducing military training in to the schools and persuading the army to take up machine guns, mechanization and automatic rifles. He also claimed that he was the first ground officer ever to go up into the air to observe artillery fire, was first to advocate an alliance with Canada, fought unsuccessfully to fortify Guam and all but persuaded the Navy not to divide its fleet into a two-ocean affair. He also, he said, told the administration that "airplanes can destroy battleships," "got the marines out of Shanghai," but couldn't quite "get the army out of the Philippines."

Carl Sandburg, at the time it was published, read these extraordinary claims and then murmured, "And on the seventh day He rested!" . . .

study the various classes of society, their relations to each other, and their conditions, attitudes and psychology. Only when they have become clear about all these can our literature have rich content and follow the correct political line.

(Continued Tomorrow)

## LAST WEEK!

"Really magnificent."—Post-Home News  
ANTONIO'S PRIZE FILM IN CHANGING  
*Symphony of Life*  
SONG OF HUMAN  
STANLEY 7th Ave. N.Y.C. 14th St.  
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FIRST POST-WAR YIDDISH FILM!  
The story of Warsaw 1939 to Israel 1949

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"LONG IS THE ROAD"  
MOLLY PICON as Yiddish with her FILM "IN YIDDISH SPEECH"



## 'WORKER' QUESTIONS HOFF, GERMAN HEAVY CHAMP HERE

By Bill Mardo

Hein Ten Hoff, the German heavyweight champion whose presence here has aroused a storm of controversy, was exclusively interviewed by the Daily Worker at a Bronx gymnasium where the former Panzer Division tank-driver is training. Hoff was asked to express himself on the questions most American fight fans want answered from a man who spent six years in the Nazi armed forces, three in combat on the Eastern Front. Hoff, a big handsome fellow of 29, spoke readily, expressively, gestured with his hands for emphasis. His remarks are published just as he conveyed them to me through a young German-American interpreter I supplied for the occasion.

The questions, and Hoff's answers:

Q.—Were you opposed to Hitler's program?

"I have never participated in politics, but I am in principal opposed to any kind of oppression. I am for liberty."

### Exclusive

Q.—If so, why did you, a native of Holland, become a German citizen?

"I did not become a German citizen by myself, but through my father who inherited a farm in Germany and had to become a citizen to claim it. I was 14 then. I could have made up my own mind at 21, but was drafted into the German army at 19. I was originally opposed to my father becoming a German citizen."

Q.—How did you feel about the German atrocities committed against your own people, the Dutch, like the needless levelling of Rotterdam?

"I hated that but I was completely helpless. I take an oath that I never fired one shot at a person, or killed one person in my six years in the German army."

Q.—Did you ever belong to any type of Nazi organization?

"No. But I was a member of a sports organization called the Office of Physical Exercise. It was not connected with the Nazis, but all athletes belonged to it."

Q.—Considering your prominence as prizefighter, wasn't there pressure put on you to join Nazi organizations?

"Oh yes. They tried to get me into the SS. They even wanted me to become Hitler's bodyguard because I made a nice appearance. But I refused."

Q.—Did you ever protest Hitler's program?

"Not publicly. But even when there was a death penalty for listening to foreign broadcasts, I listened."

Q.—Did you ever see, participate or approve of the atrocities committed by your panzer divisions on the Eastern Front?

"I saw no atrocities. I was a tank driver in a small company and no atrocities were committed by my group. Only after the war, when the military occupation authorities showed us the movies, did I first learn of how bad it had been."

Q.—What is your reaction to American resentment against your coming here to fight?

"I cannot understand the resentment against me personally, except to understand Americans think every German is a Nazi. I

was never a Nazi."

Q.—What is your idea of the biggest job confronting the German people to regain the respect of the rest of the world?

"It is a fact that today Nazis are still holding positions of power in Germany. The first step is to get them out and then Germany will have a chance."

Q.—What do you think about the freeing of Nazi war criminals like Schacht, Koch, Von Papen and the generals?

"I can't understand how they could be freed. It's beyond my understanding what forces were behind the freeing of them."

Q.—Don't you think you should be helping rebuild a democratic Germany rather than try to become an American citizen?

"I'm only interested in living as a free human being. I don't care if it's in England, Russia, France or the United States. I have no particular attachment for Germany."

Q.—Do you know Max Schmeling, and do you agree with him that Negroes are inferior people, as he said of Joe Louis?

"I met Schmeling. To me, every man is the same, black, white or red. You can tell what I think of Schmeling from the fact that I never had anything to do with him. I think Joe Louis a fine example of sportsmanship and a fighter."

Q.—How do you feel about the Jewish people?

"Any man, if he is a good man, is the same to me. Every person has a right on this world."

THAT ENDED the interview.

Now allow me some personal comment. This paper gives Hoff no blank check. To judge him individually is to separate him from the basic issue of State Department policy inherently involved in his presence here. Yet there are individual remarks made by Hoff that must be vigorously questioned. Remarks which are

obvious trademarks of 15 years acquiescent living with Nazi fascism.

He is non-political. This is the stock phrase and the easiest way of disclaiming any personal responsibility for the crimes of Germany. A responsibility every German bears to varying degrees. Including YOU, Hein Ten Hoff. The true German anti-fascists were those who filled the concentration camps rather than accept Hitlerism. And those scholars, scientists and musicians who were forced to flee their homeland rather than lend their hearts and hands to Hitler's books, Hitler's music, Hitler's testubes, Hitler's horrors against humanity. Those who were anti-Nazi at a time when it took guts and conviction to prove it. It is so easy for a German to say, NOW, he was opposed to fascism THEN.

Hoff did not kill anyone. That would make him the only combat soldier in history who didn't shoot to kill.

He saw no atrocities, knew of none until after the war. Judge that one for yourself.

I can only add this. No matter how Hoff is judged personally, the fact remains that the U. S. is becoming haven for every Nazi scum whose star shone in Hitler's time. The Giesikings were welcomed here by the State Department—but the American people yell NO! and shame our government into sending them home.

Two hundred Nazi scientists are befriended by Truman, put in fine homes, their every need taken care of. All they must do for this kindness is help Wall Street in atom-bomb research at Los Alamos, help the warmongers improve the jet planes, share with the White House some of Hitler's secrets about bacteriological warfare.

But where are the invitations to our allies, the anti-fascists of eastern Europe, the Czechs, the Poles, the Russians? The brave people whose blood spilled in the common fight forms a river of monument to those who would die rather than live under Hitler's heel.

The Nazi bankers are freed. The industrialists are given back their warplants in the Ruhr. The Prussian generals are cleared to strut the streets and wait for another day. Even Ten Hoff points to this. But in contrast to anti-fascist athletes, he was allowed to come here and say so.

Only recently a Czech hockey team was turned down by our visa authorities. They could have told us, too, about the fascist field-day in front of alleged denazification boards. And the American people would have welcomed the warning from them much quicker than from Hein Ten Hoff.

Not that it's not good to hear these words from a former Hitler soldier. But it's just that the emphasis in our policy is so wrong, so rotten, so foul.

It's a closed door to our allies, our friends.

It's an open door to those who must yet prove themselves our friends, like a questionable German prizefighter. But much worse is the welcome mat for those who can NEVER be our friends. The rats whose passports are okayed in high places.

## In This Corner...

By Bill Mardo



### Giants Put Yanks on Spot

To its disgrace, the Yankees are now the only baseball club in New York still holding fast to its Jimcrow line. With last Friday's signing of two Negro prospects, the Polo Grounders became the second of New York's three major league entries to finally strike out bias in its organization.

Monte Irvin, power-hitting and power-throwing outfielder, and Ford Smith, big speedballing right-hander, are the new Giant acquisitions. Signed to Jersey City farm contracts, both ball players "may be wearing Giant uniforms before long if they're as good as our scouts say," Prexy Horace Stoneham assured after breaking the news.

The Yank front office, immediately plugged with queries as to their intentions on the Jimcrow issue, replied in typical evasiveness. "If our scouts turn up any Negro players of ability, certainly they'll be signed."

Bronx fans find it difficult believing that the famed Yankee scout system can't turn up any Negro players "of ability." While Stadium talent hunters were looking the other way, the Giants beat them to two red-hot finds like Irvin and Smith. On the same day, the Cleveland Indians, still the only American League club to end Jimcrow, came up with yet another Negro prospect for its farm system in James Perry, young Alabama shortstop scheduled for seasoning at Wilkes-Barre.

And now just a word about

Irvin and Smith, the two players whose presence in the Giant organization represents a great victory for the democratic-minded Coogans Bluff fandom who've pressured many years for this long overdue act on the part of Horace Stoneham:

Irvin, 28 years old, a righty all the way, is a former all-round athlete from Orange, New Jersey, who comes off the defunct Newark Eagles. He was a teammate of Larry Doby's. The brilliant Tribie outfielder rates Irvin "a really good player." Originally signed by the Dodgers, the Eagles complained about contract violations, Rickey gave him back, and Effa Manley sold Monte to the Giants. Right now Irvin is playing for the Almendares club of the Cuban Winter League and is leading the loop in home runs, doubles, is tied with triples and boasts a telling .469 batting mark.

Smith is a graduate from the U. or Arizona. He pitched for the Kansas City Monarchs last season (Satch Paige's old club) and was tabbed the hottest prospect in the Negro American League. His record was 10 and 5. Smith is 26, 6 feet 2 inches tall, and the owner of a much touted fast ball. Right now he is pacing the Puerto Rican Winter League twirlers.

### That Great Garden Fite

Oh yes, it was a fight. In the best tradition of the original, following the cue right down the wire to another disputed decision. Whereas last year Ike Williams won a questionable verdict, last Friday

This couldn't make 20th Century any happier. Encore No. 3 is in the bag. The Williams-Cavilan series is made of the stuff which went into the memorable Beau Jack-Bob Montgomery engagements during the war years. Topnotch mixing from start to finish.

"I THOUGHT I won it 5-4," Ike told reporters in his dressing room. This writer gave him an even wider edge, 6-4. It was one of those things. Williams landing clearly the harder blows, doing most of the forcing, but Cavilan catching the judges' eyes with his 10-second splurges, a windmill variety of punches, half of which went whistling into space, others scoring to the face but doing no damage, more being skillfully absorbed by Ike's gloves and elbows.

Such is Cavilan's crowd appeal, the roars rending the Garden every time he uncorks his unpredictable sporadic offensive out of a de-

fense, his gallery deceiving bolos which look like a million bucks from the balcony seats but are obviously ineffectual to the ringside observer, that I'm sure the arbiters were swayed by the partisan enthusiasts it evoked.

This wasn't the classic Williams which 15,000 saw Friday. "I came in too heavy," he admitted later. This sapped some of his sharpness. Ike's combinations weren't coordinating in usual sustained style.

"HE WAS stronger last time," the bubbling Cavilan confessed in his quarters. "He never hurt me, but I hurt him two or three times." Kept off balance is a more accurate explanation, Kid. The 135-pound king wasn't ever really hurt.

"Sure I'd like to fight for the welterweight title," he grinned. "I'll fight anybody . . . Robinson . . . Williams . . . Cerdan . . . 15 rounds . . . 20 rounds . . . what's the difference?"

You can see he was a very happy fellow.

## ILLINI BIG 9 BIGS NOW

A quick look at some Saturday Ky., 42-40 . . . Bowling Green eased by Duquesne, 62-48 . . . Temple topped Syracuse, 77-65 . . . West Virginia handled Cincy, 81-63.

Looking at the locals, LIU made it two straight over Oregon on the road, 55-53 . . . Friday night the Blackbirds nipped through, too. Smith paced with 15 Saturday . . . while Nat Miller's last-second heroics in the Friday tilt decided . . . Up at Philly, St. John's blew past St. Joseph's, 62-45, with Disk McGuire hitting for 19 . . . Kelly's 17 paced Manhattan to the 53-37 win over Iona. . .